THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 101¼ and closed at 101¼.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11c; in Liverpool at 6 5-16d.

The agricultural articles in THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION are worth the subscription price alone. Besides you get all the news, selections, stories, market reports, sermons, essays, correspondence, etc., just for the small sum of two dollars. Every family in the land can spare this amount to get the best paper in the south.

THE NEW ARGONAUTS.

ARE WE ON THE EDGE OF A NEW "INTRUSION?"

A Talk with Dr. Little on Gold—Letters from the Northwest—The Advantages of Georgia Gold Diggings—An Important Interview.

Some time ago we published in THE CONSTITUTION an interview with Dr. Geo Little, the state geologist, relative to the gold bearing region of northeast Georgia.

This interview was republished in scores of northern papers, and has excited a wonderful interest throughout the whole country. The spirit of inquiry extends

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Little has been deluged with letters, asking for information on all sorts of points. We have now before us thirteen letters, the receipts of a single mail, and from Pittsburg and Sharpsburg, Pa., Kane county, and Chicago, Rockelle and Rogers, Park, Ill. Boston and Westrall, Mass, Elizabethtown, Ky., and New York. These letters come from bankers, miners, capitalists, speculators, &c., and many of them claim to represent colonies.

They apply for information on every possible subject, and the most of them express determination of shortly visiting the state in person. Dr. Little speedily discovered that it would be impossible to answer these letters separately, and he has consequently prepared a circular that gives a general answer to all inquiry

A REAL RUSH AHEAD.

Said Dr. Little: "I feel certain that we are about to see a flood of capital poured into this section very soon. There is no doubt about it in my mind. The number of letters I receive convinces me. These letters are from men of standing and capital. If the owners of lands in north Georgia will only meet these prospectors half-way, we shall see that whole section filled with furnaces and mills.

"I suppose you still adhere to your statement that there is more gold in north Georgia than there is in California?"

I do. But you must remember that this is not the best point that is offered by our north Georgia mines. You see it is not the quantity of gold that makes a section valuable to miners. It is the facility with which the ore is mined. It is the ease with which it can be sent to market. It is the cheapness of labor. It is the nearness of timber and water courses. It is the healthfulness of the climate and the facility with which provisions may be procured. In all these points Georgia excels.

You see my point. A ton of ore in the Black Hills of twice the richness is not worth as much as a ton of ore in Georgia. A mine of enormous richness is of little value if it is in the heart of an impenetrable, or dangerous, or malarious region. Lumps of gold might exist at the north pole without being of any practical value. There are scientists who believe that

GREAT MASSES OF THIS PRECIOUS METAL

are to be found at the centre of the earth. Of what account is it, however, to us?

Now the gold of north Georgia is in a perfect y accessible region. It is penetrated by first class railways, and by short and reliable hack lines. Every part of it is civilized, and convenient to cities. And, better than all, the gold lies near to the surface, and is easily reached by the miner.

The timber needed to run the furnaces is right at hand, and procurable cheap. The climate is the best in the world, and is a famous resort for invalids. The watercourses that pour down the hills give the best possible power. It is necessary to transport only a short distance, while in California it is frequently carried fifty and one hundred miles. Labor is cheap and easily procurable. In fact, all the elements of cheap working for gold appear to be united in this section.

SOFT AND DECOMPOSED ROCK.

The greatest advantage, however, is in the fact that the most of the ore in north Georgia is partially decomposed, and is worked with great facility. Where you would have to blast the quartz in California, you can work it with a pick or even a shovel. Consequently ore that is much poorer than the California ore can be mined here at a profit, while there it would involve a loss. It does look as if nature had conspired to put the enormous amount of gold in north Georgia in the hands of the miner.

Besides the above advantages, it is very rich—as rich as any ore to be found anywhere."

A NEED OF AVAILABLE CAPITAL.

"One of the most positive needs," said Dr. Little, "in this section, is that of money. Our banks have plenty of money, but they have none that they will lend on mining property or mining stocks. In California this is different. There, if a man has any mining property or any quantity of ore, he can get advances on it nearly up to its value. It is as good collateral in the banks as real estate.

"Here it is all different. Not a dollar can be procured here. I know of a gentleman myself who has a mine that he would not take $30,000 for. It is worth every dollar of that money. He has spent probably half of the amount in cash on it. But he could not go into bank tomorrow and by pledging the whole property raise a hundred dollars. He has, also 2000 tons of ore, worth at least $10,000, and he could not raise $100 on this. We need a bank here that will advance money on such properties. I might be well to establish a bank here that could set the approximate value of mining properties. I understand that there is a bank now being organized in New York with a capital of ten million dollars to invest in mining lands and to aid new mills. It is probable that this bank will establish an agency here. If so, it will doubless help our industries very much.

THE OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

The following is the circular sent out by Dr. Little:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 20, 1878.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I gave the following data:

The gold region of Georgia is almost co extensive with the area of "metamorphic" or crystalline rocks of the state. It is bounded on the northwest by the Cohutta and Dug Down mountains, and on the south by the edge of the "low-lands," along a line joining Columbus, Macon and Augusta. It extends into Alabama on the west, and into North Carolina and South Carolina on the north and east. Not all of this large area is actually gold bearing; but the barren portions are comparatively small, and together amount to much less than half of the whole. At a few points in the southern half of this large area good mines have been opened; but much the larger share of the work done has been in the northern and more mountainous portion. This is, probably, consequent partly upon the greater facilities for working where the grades are steeper, and partly upon the fact that, in the flatter portion the outcrops are more covered up and, therefore, have attracted less attention. It is believed that the southern portion, includs as rich, and perhaps as numerous, mines as the northern.

The gold occurs under three distinct conditions: First, as sand, ("dust") or pebbles, ("nuggets,") forming integral portions of the deposits of sand and gravel along the streams, which sometimes extend as high as 100 feet or more above the present stream levels. Secondly as grains, strings or masses, forming integral portions of extensive beds of schists, which are sometimes accompanied by layers of quartz of greater or less thickness, but are sometimes entirely destitute of the least particle of quartz. Thirdly, as a part, or the whole, of the mineral contents of quartz veins.

Much the larger part of the gold thus far mined in Georgia has been obtained from the stream deposits above mentioned—mostly by the simplest and rudest methods of washing, in sluices, rockers and toms, and but a little by hydraulic washing. The richest portions of the deposits have, of course, been looked for; and probably the larger part of them has been mined over, though so roughly that the piles of tailings will, in nearly every instance, pay the costs of rehandling. A few points, however, do the miners now average, by this method of mining, more than ordinary wages—75 cents per day to the hand. Since this is the only kind of mining that can be prosecuted without more or less investment of capital, it is at once evident that there is no inducement for an influx of mere "prospectors," with no capital beyond their hands and shovels.

Of the auriferous schists above mentioned, it is in most cases profitable to work only the uppermost portions, above the level of natural drainage, since these parts alone are so decomposed and disintegrated as to be readily and economically handled. Some portions of these masses will doubtless be found rich enough to pay for following "in depth"; but no attempt of this sort has yet been made. Such masses have been worked, at three or four places, by sluicing and hydraulicing, after running canals at high levels and at large expense. There are large areas suitable for this kind of work; and the laws of the state expressly authorize the running of canals for that purpose. It will require large capital to secure such ground and bring it into paying condition; but large returns can be calculated on with considerable certainty. Where the schists thus washed out carry much quartz, the gravel from the washings can, in most cases, be profitably crushed in stamp mills. Since the whole cost of handling such disintegrated ores does not necessarily exceed fifty cents per ton, even very low grade ores can be profitably worked.

The gold bearing quartz veins are quite numerous, and many of them have been worked, in a rough way, down to water level; but, with hardly an exception, they have been deserted as soon as the water became at all troublesome—partly because of the increased trouble and expense, partly because the presence of undecomposed sulphides interfered with the saving of the gold. A few of these veins are now being worked, in Union, White, Lumpkin, Dawson, Cherokee, Paulding, Haralson, Carroll, Meriwether and Lincoln counties, with returns of from $2 to $20 per ton, and assays from rich "chimneys" running well up among the thousands. The veins vary in thickness from a few inches to ten feet or more. To work veins, on any but the smallest scale, requires large investment of capital; but good profits can reasonably be expected from careful and intelligent work.

Large amounts of money have been lost in working at the Georgia and Carolina mines, partly through the ignorance and partly through the rascality of locators and managers; and the region has consequently acquired a bad name. It is therefore to be hoped that, henceforth, the intelligent and honest gentlemen who are concerned in the management of most of the mines now active in the state, will be joined only by others of the same character.

The state has no land to sell; but the entire area is owned by private parties. It is therefore necessary for the miner to first buy or lease the property on which he proposes to work. The perfection of land titles becomes, therefore, a question of the first importance, and should be closely examined into. Prices will vary greatly with location, amount of exposed ore, eagerness of purchaser, and imagination of seller. In some particular locations, small lots, with well proved veins, are cheap at $100 per acre. Large lots, though known to be in the gold belt, and containing good gravel, but not proved to include good veins, would be dear at $10 per acre, unless exceptionally located. The agricultural value of such lands varies from 50 cents to $2 per acre, if not cleared, and from $2 to rarely more than $10, if cleared and fenced. Under special circumstances, lands have been held and sold at from $200 to $2,000 per acre; but most of those who have paid such prices have either come to grief themselves, or else have duped others into taking the load and suffering from the inevitable smash.

In leasing a mine, the royalty is commonly estimated at one tenth of the gross proceeds, but is in some instances, increased to one eighth, or even one sixth, and in others reduced to one-twentieth.

The capital needed will vary, with the location, from $10,000 at any one of say 100 places, up to say $500,000, at each of perhaps a dozen localities, at any and all of which good management should secure returns of at least 50 per cent. per annum for a long series of years.

GEORGE LITTLE,
State Geologist.

Office Nos. 4 and 12 Capitol

Murder in a Toledo Bagnio.

TOLEDO, O., March 7.—A woman, who has been known by the name of Jessie Stockton, was shot and killed to-night in a bagnio kept by one John Bolan, on St. Clair street, in this city, by Louis Attenbaugh. Attenbaugh went to Bolan's place to-night and tried to persuade the woman, who he claims was his wife, to leave the place. She refused to do so, giving as a reason that he did not provide for her, and that she intended to

LOOK OUT FOR HERSELF.

After some further conversation, Attenbaugh drew a revolver and shot her through the left breast, the ball passing through the heart. She fell dead, and the murderer fled down the street, but was captured a short distance down the street and lodged in the Central station, where he now is. Attenbaugh states that he married the woman, who is 19 or 20 years of age, in Indianapolis, last fall. Her maiden name was Mattie Haynes.

Buying Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Tribune says the demand for government bonds has been unusually great for the last few days. The sales of a single bank for the week aggregated three and one-half millions, mostly for investment. Fully one-fourth of this has been for

FOUR PER CENTS,

of the denominations of $50 and $100. The daily sales of bonds by one bank now averages a million. It is stated that two city capitalists, who have been loaning money on stocks at 4 per cent, have withdrawn their capital and yesterday invested $500,000 in government bonds.

What Might Have Been Expected

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special from New Orleans says: Colonel Isadore McCormick, formerly Governor Kellogg's chief of staff, and now agent of the interior department in the log cases for the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana arrived here from Alabama, where he received

A SHOT FROM A WIFE,

the ball entering his cheek and passing out near the ear. Another shot lodged in a map of the country which he was carrying inside his pocket. He fled and reached Brevillo station, on the Mobile and Ohio road.

The Persian Priest.

NEW YORK, March 7.—According to a morning paper the Persian priest who recently figured in Detroit has been looked after here by a detective from that city. The exalted visitor exhibited a letter to Vicar General Quinn, who says that he has no means of pronouncing upon the authenticity of the letters, and is unable to say whether the gentleman is deserving of confidence or is an impostor. He asked for no privileges such as priests usually desire to have, and he has had none.

The Ohio Toll-Gate Murder.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Wm. Bawsher, who has been on trial for the murder of McVey and wife, a few months ago, was yesterday convicted of the crime, and will be sentenced tomorrow. McVey was the keeper of a toll-gate on a pike leading from Chillicothe, Ohio.

The First of the New Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Superintendent Pollock, of the Mint, will issue to morrow $250,000 in new silver dollars, now being coined at that institution.

A Hard Man to Beat.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 7.—The greenback convention nominated for governor Samuel Flint.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

NO HOPE FOR THE LOUISIANA FORGERS.

Jim Bennett to Fly the American Flag—The New Dollars—Bills Before the House.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the senate, Sargent, of California, occupied the day on the Chinese question. He proposes to amend the treaties so as to modify Chinese immigration.

Cockrell, of Missouri, introduced a bill directing the president to appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, five commissioners composed of engineers to constitute the Mississippi river commission from St. Louis to New Orleans, to devise means for locating and deepening the channel and the improvement of its navigation. Plans of commission if approved by congress shall be carried out by the secretary of war under the supervision of the commission. The salary of the commissioners resident to be $6,000 and the assistants $4,000 per annum.

The senate adjourned to Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

The bill to supply the deficiency for temporary clerks in the treasury department was discussed all day and finally passed. It contains an appropriation of $25,000 for clerical force to bring into market public lands in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hartridge, of Georgia, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of R H. Cnilton. Passed.

Senate bills were introduced and referred. Howe, of Wisconsin—Relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the foreign relations.

FINLEY VS. BISBEE.

In the case of Finley vs. Bisbee, from Florida, the sub-committee will report unanimously in favor of retaining Bisbee, republican, in his seat.

THE VETO

of the special session of the court at Scranton, Miss., for the hearing of the log cases will not probably receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the house.

COLLECTOR WADE, OF SAVANNAH,

telegraphs that he has broken up nine distilleries and captured several distillers in Elbert county.

THE NEW DOLLARS

will only be used at present in exchange at par for gold coin and the purchase of silver bullion at market price. They will not be issued for current expenses until the coinage is sufficient to treat all impartially.

EIGHT HOURS.

The committee on labor and education report favorably a joint resolution that eight hours be regarded a day's work throughout the entire government service.

NOMINATIONS

to day of no general interest.

THE PANDORA.

The commerce committee of the senate resolved to report favorably on Bennett's petition to allow the Pandora to bear the American flag, and detail naval officers to conduct the proposed Polar expedition.

NO HOPE FOR THE FORGERS.

Judge Marks, a member of the Louisiana electoral college, who has been here for some weeks in the interest of the returning board, and departed for New Orleans last Friday, telegraphs thence that the motion for a new trial in the Anderson case is postponed for two weeks. In the meantime, Gen. Anderson remains in the parish prison. There is no hope, Judge Marks says, of a pardon.

The Duty on Wool.

The ways and means committee considered the rate of tax on wools, and made the following amendments: Duty upon wools of the first and second classes, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty upon wool of all classes, which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed, and the duty upon wool of sheep or hair of alpaca goats or other animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be

TWICE THE DUTY

to which it would be otherwise subject; wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges at said port, shall be sixteen cents or less a pound, six cents per pound; wools of first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges at said port, shall be over sixteen and not over thirty-two cents or less a pound, ten cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges at said port, shall not be over thirty-two cents a pound twelve cents per pound.

THE PURCHASE OF BULLION.

The following circular relative to the purchase of silver bullion was issued this afternoon from the treasury department, office of the director of the mint: Notice is hereby given that the treasury department is prepared to receive at all times offers in writing or by telegraph for the sale of silver bullion in quantities of not less than ten thousand ounces, deliverable at the mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson. All offers will be addressed to the director of the mint, at Washington, D. C., and will state the quantity, price per ounce, one thousand fine, and when the delivery will be made if the offer is accepted. The value of the silver purchased will be determined by the mint assay, and until further notice, payment will be made in gold or silver coin of full legal tender. Where bullion is offered and purchased which is of a character requiring parting or refining, the seller will pay the usual mint charges.

(Signed.) H. R. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint.

Approved.
John Sherman, Sec'y of Treasury.

PREPARING THE TREASURY VAULTS.

Under the direction of acting cashier Whelply, the vaults of the treasury are being arranged for the reception of a large quantity of silver now in the mint at Philadelphia. Several hundred thousand weight, which will approximate forty thousand pounds, will be received at the treasury here in the present month. The removal from Philadelphia is for the purpose of affording space for bullion, from which the new silver dollars will be coined. Whelply is of the opinion that a new silver vault will be necessary for the proper storage of the additional coin in the treasury building.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UTES.

The senate committee on Indian affairs, to-day, agreed to report favorably on the bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to make certain negotiations with the Ute Indians in Colorado. The negotiations in question are for the consolidation of all the bands in one agency, to be treated on or near White river, and for the extinguishment of the right of the Ute Indians to the southern portion of their reservation in Colorado.

NOTICES OF CONTEST.

The house committee on public lands to-day agreed to report favorably a bill which provides that notices of contest, now provided by law under the homestead preemption and tree culture laws of the United States, shall hereafter be printed in some newspaper printed in the county nearest such land.

CATHARINE AND SOPHIA GERMAINE.

The senate committee on Indian affairs has agreed to report favorably the house resolution for the relief of Catharine and Sophia Germaine, two white children captured in Kansas by the Cheyenne Indians while en route from Georgia to Colorado. The resolution directs the secretary of the interior to reserve from the annuities due or to become due to the Cheyenne Indians $2,500 for each of the girls and cause the money to be placed to their credit on the books.

THE LONG BOND BILL.

The following is the full text of the long bond bill as it passed:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that in lieu of the amount of 4 per cent bonds of the United States, authorized to be issued by act of July 14, 1870, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars in coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of $25, $50 and $100, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of their issue and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four percentum; and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in the place of which they are to be issued.

Sec. 2. That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the person who shall pay the money therefor, and the name of such person, or his or her assignee, or any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence shall be registered as the owner of such bond, in like manner as if the same was a registered bond; and such coupon bonds shall be transferrable

ONLY BY ASSIGNMENT,

duly acknowledged before and certified under the seal of the clerk of a state court, record or federal court, or United states commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and such assignment may also be made, leaving the name of the assignee blank, and when so made in blank, and executed as hereinbefore provided, said bond shall be transferrable by delivery, in like manner as if payable to the bearer.

Sec. 3. That the coupons attached to said bonds and shall be payable either in United States legal tender notes or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the sub-treasuries or money depositories of the United States or at any national bank, and it is hereby made the duty of each of said national banks to pay said coupons upon presentation

WITHOUT CHARGE

and remit the same to the treasury for redemption; but said national banks shall only be required to do so upon the proper bond to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

Sec 4. That the secretary shall keep said national banks and money depositories of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal tender notes at their national value, and such legal tender notes shall be reissued, and the proceeds and coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

Sec. 5. The provisions 3704 and 3705 of the revised statutes of the United States, authorizing the issue of another bond in the room of any registered bond lost or destroyed, are hereby made applicable to the bonds to be issued under this statute, but only in case of loss or destruction thereof before the execution of the assignment in blank thereon. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

A Long Mail Route.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Col. J. T. Chichester, of Arkansas, was to-day awarded the contract for carrying mails from Fort Worth, Texas, by way of El Paso, to Fort Yuma, Arizona. The distance is thirteen hundred miles, the route being from the present terminus of the Texas Pacific railroad to the Colorado river. It is to be performed daily in coaches. This is the longest route in the United States. The contractor is to receive one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars per annum. This letting saves

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

over the time of former lettings from all northern and eastern points. Col Chichester has for the last forty years been a mail contractor in the southwest, and has always rendered the required service to the satisfaction of the department.

Suspension of Coal Companies

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 7.—The Valley and Franklin coal companies will suspend operations to-night for the balance of this month. This completes a general suspension in the region, as the Riverside, Delware & Hudson and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre companies are already idle. This is owing to the fact that the quota allowed this section by the combination is filled. The Lehigh Valley company worked but three days this month.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's Germen Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

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THE COMING CONGRESS.

DESPONDENT VIEWS OF EARL DERBY CONCERNING IT.

How War was Averted—England to Seize Mytelene—The Grand Duke's Proposed Entrance into Constantinople.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, March 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the British fleet is still at Touzla. The channel squadron has reached Besika bay, but will probably be ordered to rendezvous at Touzla.

BISMARCK.

This evening's Pallmall Gazette prints the following dispatch dated Berlin 7:30 a. m.: "Prince Bismarck is disinclined to attend the conference. It is stated that his health is declining, and his physician recommends his early return to Varsein. It is rumored in Berlin that England will decline to invest her representative with the powers implied in the proposal to change the conference to a congress."

HOW WAR WAS AVERTED.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says that at Russian headquarters it is positive stated that when the British fleet passed the Dardanelles, peremptory orders came from St. Petersburg to march into Constantinople, but the Grand Duke Nicholas took upon himself to disobey the command, and only moved forward in the direction of Constantinople, sending at the same time to St. Petersburg a statement of the reasons for his course.

TURKISH HOSPITALITY.

Reuter's agency has the following from Constantinople, 6th: The sultan has invited the Grand Duke Nicholas to visit this city to-morrow. The visit depends on the sultan's yielding to the grand duke's desire to be accompanied by a mounted escort of eighty persons.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: Gen. Ignatieff will probably embark for Odessa next Friday, taking with him the treaty for ratification. It is suspected in official circles here that England will purchase or seize Mitylene for a naval station to counterbalance the increase of Russian influence at Constantinople. It is said such a step would be looked on with comparative indifference by Russia, as England is already able to blockade the Dardanelles. The Daily Telegraph's special from Pera announces that the Grand Duke Nichols will visit the sultan Thursday. He will enter Constantinople at the head of 2,000 officers.

TREATY TALK.

Last Monday, in the house of lords, the Duke of Argyle called attention to the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and maintained that Turkey was the only power which has not broken them. They were, therefore, practically at an end. Lord Derby admitted that the state of things contemplated in those treaties had ceased to exist. The treaties were therefore only binding till Europe ratifies

A NEW SYSTEM.

He would not enter minutely into the question of England's attitude at the conference; but, as a general principle, England wished the question to be settled in a European and not in an exclusively Russian sense, and she wished the settlement to be durable and equable toward the various races and creeds. The act of the negotiators was one of

NO COMMON COMPLEXITY.

The government would do its best to bring about a satisfactory settlement between conflicting interests, but it is unwise for any man to attempt to predict the result. Lord Derby's despondent tone caused some uneasiness in the lobby. Reuter's telegraphic company has received the following dispatch from Constantinople, midnight: Raouf Pasha has been selected to accompany General Ignaluff to St. Petersburg to exchange the

RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY.

It is understood that the czar, during negotiations at St. Petersburg, will considerably reduce the indemnity and probably grant further modifications. The visit of the grand duke Nicholas to the sultan is postponed in consequence of the difficulty of coming to an agreement in regard to his military escort.

THE CUBAN SURRENDER.

The Terms of Peace—The Slaves—The Sugar Interest.

THE CUBAN COLLAPSE.

HAVANA, March 7.—It is officially reported that the number of insurgents who have surrendered from February 28 to March 5 is 1,230 persons, with 180 arms in the neighborhood of Sancti Spiritus Remedios, and the line of defence called La Trocha. Of the prominent chiefs Maximo Gomez, Benitez and Rodriquez embarked for Jamaica and Salvador; Cisnario and the marquis of Santa Lucia for Europe.

Special to the New Orleans Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1878.—In accordance with the information published in the Times some days ago, which by the way was the first information upon the subject, (which appeared in the American press,) the insurgents of Cuba have made a treaty of peace, which has been ratified by the insurgent chiefs at Puerto Principe, who surrendered their arms on the last day of February.

The state department has full information of the terms and conditions of peace, but with its usual policy declines to furnish them to the press. The Times, however, is not dependen upon the state department for its information touching Cuban affairs, and its facilities enable it to furnish to the country the following synopsis of the articles of agreement: An almost independent government is allowed to the island the rights to administer its affairs in its own way.

The Chinese and negroes in the insurgent ranks are to be free, and a complete pardon is granted to them. No prosecution for treason should be instituted, and an absolute free pardon is granted to all prisoners who have aided in the insurrection, and all embargoed property shall be restored to the former owners.

These are the terms already agreed upon. The slavery question has been one which has given the thoughtful Cubans and Spaniards much anxiety and uneasiness. Neither class desires absolute, unconditional freedom to be granted to the slaves of Cuba. They are only one remove above the savage African. To set them free at once would be to turn them over to starvation, and invite lawlessness. There are 274,000 slaves according to the latest enrollments.

The proposition which will probably be ratified is that the slaves be immediately set free, but that each person thus freed, shall be employed by some one for six years, and the government will see that they are paid the sum agreed upon by their employes, which will be from 5 to 6 pesetas per week, with the rations usually furnished to slaves. The government will make the contract—through the proper officer—for the negro who is regarded as its ward, see that its conditions are carried out in good faith, and do all things needful to protect the freedman. After the expiration of six years, the freedman will be allowed to make his own contract, as he will have learned enough to prevent his being cheated out of the results of his labor. In brief, the Spanish government will attempt a system somewhat similar to the freedmen's bureau of the south just after the war, but will endeavor to prevent the swindling which was so inseparably a part of that system.

It is understood that the terms of peace are to be submitted to this government and either France or Germany, for their approval and guarantee. If this guarantee is given, the countries furnishing it will be permitted to carry goods into the island free of duty for the term of six years. This is a most important feature of the terms of peace. These are substantially the terms of the treaty which have not been made public, but under which the surrender at Puerto-Principe and Santo-Espiritu and the Trocha have taken place. About 1800 men have surrendered at these points mentioned. Of course, this is an event of the greatest importance to the sugar interest of Louisiana. As to the falling off in the great Cuban staple on account of the changed relations between employer and employee, this is a matter for the future.

Steamer Burned.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—The Anchor line steamer City of Chester was burned at the elevator here at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Two lives were lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

Only two persons are known to be lost, J. Kernen, mail agent, and a colored barber. All others were taken off, or jumped overboard and picked up. The boat had a cargo of 300 tons of general merchandise and a large number of mules and logs, all of which were lost. About 4 o'clock the boilers exploded jarring the whole city. The boat was owned by the Memphis and St. Louis packet company and was valued at $40,000.

Still Suspending.

NEW YORK, March 7.—S. W. Lewis & Co., produce dealers, have assigned. Their liabilities are $75,000.

ANOTHER.

John R. Halsey, trading under the firm name of Wm. Halsey & Co., importers of dye stuffs, has suspended. His liabilities are $150,000.

Origin of the El Paso Difficulty.

GALVESTON, March 7.—The San Antonio special to the News says that it is rumored that Governor Hubbard had an interest in the salt lake location, about which the El Paso troubles originated. This report, however, is contradicted by General Ludlow, of the claimants.

Death of Judge Asa Briggs

NORFOLK, VA., March 7.—Judge Asa Briggs died suddenly, this morning, aged 68. He has been a member of congress for several terms, United States senator and United States district judge for the district of North Carolina, under President Pierce's administration.

A Touchy Torpedo.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 6.—Two sons of Matthew Lynch, aged twelve and fourteen years, were hurt by the explosion of a railroad torpedo with which they were playing. Both died last night. Another son, aged two, was badly wounded, and cannot survive.

No Infidelity in Masonry.

LONDON, March 7.—The grand lodge of Masons, Lord Carnarvon presiding, refuse the recognition of persons initiated in lodges where belief in the Supreme Ruler of the universe is denied. This refers to the infidel action of the Grand Orient of France.

From the Sea

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Bolivia, from Glasgow, reports that she sighted the ship Bertha from Liverpool for Portland, in distress. She found Captain Hill and three of the crew washed overboard during a heavy westerly gale. The mate and one seaman were injured.

Rescued from Floating Ice.

DETROIT, March 7.—The ice in Saginaw bay moved out of sight Tuesday evening, carrying with it twelve o fifteen fishermen. A tug, with a large party on board, left Bay City this evening to search for them. It found and rescued the entire party and brought them to Bay City this evening.

A Town Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—A fire at Spartanburg, Penn., this morning destroyed every business house in the place, including the Masonic lodge, postoffice and depot. The loss is $50,000. The fire was incendiary.

Drowned

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The propeller Hope was run down by the steamboat Texas. Paul St. Pierre, his wife and two children, who were in the cabin of the propeller were drowned.

Destroyed by Fire.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 7.—George W. Underhill's residence was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The family was absent. The loss is $20,000.

Abandoned.

LONDON, March 7.—The Armand Adrien, from Pensacola for Nantes, has been abandoned at sea, full of water. Her crew were picked up.

A Female Abortionist.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Mrs. Dr. Lucy Broad, proprietor of the ladies' drug store, who has for some time been shadowed by the police, has been detected in the act of abortion.

A Louisville Suspension.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—The Newcomb Buchanan distillery company has suspended. Cause, agitation of the reduction of the tax, which paralyzed trade.

Weak in the Pocket.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Warren Greenleaf has announced to the stock exchange his inability to meet his obligations as a member of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.

Shaft Broken.

LONDON March 7.—The Neckar from New York, for Southampton, passed the Lizzard with her shaft broken.

—Governor Nicholls says he don't know yet what he may do as regards pardoning the Louisiana returning board, but that his action in the premises may be influenced by that of the president, as regards retaining them in the lucrative and responsible government positions they now hold.

THE HALLS OF THE CÆSARS

THE TROUBLES OF KING HUMBERT'S CABINET.

The Minister of the Interior Resigns—The King's Speech—His Allusions to the Vatican.

LONDON, March 7.—A Rome dispatch says that at the cabinet council yesterday Signor Crispi resigned the ministry of the interior. Signor DePretis, president of council and minister of foreign affairs, will provisionally administer the department. Signor Crispi succeeded Baron Nicotera in the interior department after the last crisis, in the hope of reconciling the liberal party with the cabinet.

WHAT IT PRESAGES.

The Pallmall Gazette's Rome correspondent, says Signor Crispi's resignation probably presages the cabinet's fall. King Humbert will probably commission Signors Caveli and Zanardeli to form a ministry.

A coalition government is impossible as the left refuses to compromise.

FAILED TO AGREE.

The correspondent at Rome of the Times, telegraphs that the ministers have failed to come to an agreement with the various discordant parliamentary groups. The government is likely to be defeated on the election of president for the chamber of deputies.

DISSOLUTION.

The result will probably be a dissolution of the chamber and a new general election.

KING HUMBERT'S ADDRESS.

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Rome says the address from the throne on the opening of parliament, on Thursday, after referring to the depression of trade throughout Europe, will promise

ELECTORAL REFORMS

and reduction of taxes on corn and salt. The address will also describe diplomatic action by Italy in order to ensure durable peace in the east. With regard to the papacy the address will be entirely respectful, but will affirm more distinctly than ever

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

with Rome as its capital. It will likewise reply to the circular of the cardinals of February 19, and to the attitude of the vatican. The circular of the cardinals referred to renewed the protest against Italian usurpation.

KING HUMBERT

opened the Italian parliament by a speech from the throne, and said: "We shall consolidate and render fruitful the great work of Italian unity, to which its glorious founder devoted his life." The speech enumerated the various bills for electoral, financial and administrative reforms which will be submitted, and continues: New treaties of commerce will provide fresh resources for the treasury and advantages for trade. The experience of recent wars renders it necessary to place the army and navy on

A NEW FOOTING

with regard to arms and material which science is daily perfecting. We unhesitatingly assented to the conference desiring to secure a durable peace for Europe. Our impartiality will give greater value to our counsels, and our recent history will afford a convincing argument for supporting the solution most in conformity with the justice and rights of humanity. Such is our faith, which is splendidly confirmed by living facts, and it is preparing for us a most precious alliance—the alliance of the future."

THE HOLY SEE.

King Humbert refers to the Holy See as follows: "Pope Pius IX., after governing the church for 32 years, has descended to the tomb regretted and venerated. The rites of electing his successor have been performed in perfect freedom and without disturbing the tranquillity of the state, peace of consciences or independence of the ministers of religion. Maintaining our institution and reconciling

RESPECT FOR RELIGION

with a determined defence of state laws and principles of civilization, we prove how great are the fruits of liberty. We are confident that in our hands Italy will not fall from her exalted position."

Woman As An Economist.

BY ZIZZIL.

Much has been said and written in burlesque vein in regard to the petty economies practiced by woman, which some have thought it worth while to excuse, by considering their limited field for exercising the arts of finance. But, if we consider the subject fairly, it will be evident that it is the stoppage of numerous leaks in personal and household expenses that really secures a man's business success. It is sometimes alleged that women spend their time in hunting for bargains, attending auctions and in scrimping, and buying at a great outlay of mental worry and nervous exhaustion, but since time and nerve force are the chief capital possessed by the majority of women, these are perhaps the only things in which they can speculate.

Let us see if even in a business point of view the small amounts of money a woman saves does not in the course of a year amount to a considerable sum, and if the reason she meets with such limited appreciation does not result chiefly from the fact that her wants are so few. Take, for instance, the lady who spends a morning in going from store to store to buy the best quality of goods at the lowest price. Suppose she is in pursuit of stockings for her family, and that she finally succeeds in purchasing hose, which are usually sold at thirty cents, for twenty-five cents per pair. She may not require more than a dozen pairs, on which she has saved sixty cents. To the man who sells one hundred pairs of stockings in a day this seems a small matter, but to the poor girl, who makes two vests for twenty-five cents, this saving of sixty cents, which is really the earning of the morning's labor, looks immense. Calculate that sixty cents for the four seasons of the year, it is only $2 40, but that is nearly the interest of $50 at six per cent. If a man had saved $50 and put it out at interest, he would only receive $3 of income from it; therefore the lady's patience and perseverance are equivalent to a capital of nearly $50.

Now consider every article of wearing apparel provided in this same economical manner. Clothing of a family in quite moderate circumstances, inclusive of bed and table linen, will easily cost six hundred dollars per year. If the judicious housekeeper saves six per cent. in purchasing it, she makes thirty-six dollars per year. With this she might purchase many extra comforts, or she might insure her life for five hundred dollars, which sum would be paid her after a lapse of twenty years if she lived, or to her family if she died, or she might buy books to form a library, which would be an endless source of comfort to her family and herself, or she might take a little summer trip, or buy a new silk dress, or spend it in going to matinees. The same economy carried through every department of housekeeping would increase this estimate four-fold, and after a lapse of years she might buy a home for herself.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No signs, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen as soon by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

MEETINGS.

THE Nickle Club of the First Presbyterian Church which was to have taken place this evening at the residence of Mr J. R. Wylie has been postponed until next Friday night.
119 mar8 d1t

WANTED.

WANTED—A good white man to drive a delivery wagon, must be well recommended. Also, want to hire a gentle horse for a month. Address Grocery, care of Constitution.
121 mar8 d1t

A GENTLEMAN COMPANION WANTED, by another gentleman, occupying a large and comfortable sleeping room in the centre of the city. Terms favorable. Address M., Constitution office. 120 ma 8...d1t

TO PRINTERS—Any one having a good country Power Printing Press for sale, can hear of a purchaser by dressing "Printer," care Atlanta Constitution. ma8—d2 dh

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles at The Constitution office. aue1...dtf

FOR SALE.

ST. DOMINGO YAMS, Sweet Potato Seed, Fresh Cabbages and Lettuce, just arrived from Florida. For sale by h. T. Paine, 13 Broad street. 124 mar8...d1t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY by buying half interest in a valuable patent. Apply at this office. 10 mar6 c1w

A FEW COPIES of the New Constitution, in pamphlet form, for sale at this office. Price five cents. dec8...dtf

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID.—An ordinary Record Book containing Short-Hand Notes taken in Court. This book is valueless to any one but the owner and is important to him and others. Ten Dollars will be paid for its return to No. 56 Marahan House.
0.0 mar7 d5t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE PINE SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, Mantels, &c., Builders' Hardware, Paints and Window Glass. 38 Decatur street. W. Jennings & Co. 160 feb9...dcmo

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street.
480 aug28...deodtf

BOARDING.

TWO good rooms with Board. Prices moderate. Apply at Calloway House, 15 Broad street. 00 mar3...dtf

AUCTION SALES.

McMILLEN & GLOTT sell to-morrow large assortment of overgreens, Roses, &c. Also, Furniture of all descriptions, Stoves, Wagons, &c. Large sale of Furniture to-day at 10 o'clock.
122 marg...dlt

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1878.

EX-AGRICOLA has utterly deserted the Griffin News.

THE Lord provided well for Mrs. Hick's step children.

GLADSTONE can now sit on his back stoop with impunity.

SITTING BULL has crossed the border to have some more fun.

WE fear Anderson will not get his pardon until Mr. Hayes sends troops to Louisiana or installs Packard.

EX GOV MOSES, of South Carolina, is giving the public a refreshing insight into the ku klux business.

SAM SMALL'S Paris letters and the Old Sketches will appear regularly in THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

THE Atlanta poets have begun to announce that they are in the ring. They contribute many odes to the newspapers.

WE want to state now before the subject gets confused, that Atlanta claims the honor of inaugurating the dancing discussion.

HAYES and John Sherman will have to get after the foreman of the Anderson jury. The foreman seems inclined to tell all he knows.

Now that Brick Pomeroy has launched a new party, it is to be hoped he will get him a fresh wife and another newspaper.

IF John Russell Young, in his tour with Grant, dances after bishops as he did when in the South a few years ago, he will come back a prematurely religious man.

OUR paragraph yesterday about Satter and the musical culture of Savannah was terribly mixed, but fate always overtakes us when we come to deal with Satter.

ONE republican journal says Hayes's veto of the silver bill was a petition, and another says it was a pantomime. We will find out after awhile what it really was.

MOSES, of South Carolina, says a man named Dunn counted the vote of the state for Hayes, and that he counted it fraudulently. This business is getting to be somewhat interesting.

IT appears that the hour has come when Colonel Pat Donan should join the "national" party. His presence would add hilarity to the occasion, if nothing more.

IF Madison Wells carries out his programme of swearing at the judge and jury when he comes to trial, we shall conclude that he is an exceedingly hot citizen.

MR. WATTERSON still refuses to respond to little Abe Hewitt. This would seem to imply that little Abe is not as big a man as he thinks he is. Really Abe is in a bad way.

THE south wants the franking privilege restored, so that some of her favorite congressmen can ship a circus in this direction. Only in this manner can the arts and sciences be maintained.

IT is too bad that gold refuses to fulfill the recent predictions of the money organs by appreciating in value. Gold isn't polite at all, thus to put to shame the fine theories of its friends.

MANY forlorn Texans are wandering in this direction claiming to be Georgians. We trust the public spirit of the citizens of the Empire State of the South will not turn these poor wanderers empty from the door.

DR. W. H. FELTON will probably have formidable opposition in the seventh district, in the next congressional race. It is rumored that Col. James R Brown, of Cherokee, will be a candidate for the nomination in that district.

ONE day the scholarly editor of the New York World differs *with* the classical editor of the Evening Post, and the next day he differs *from* him. This raises a question of verbal accuracy that will probably never be settled until Mr. Richard Grant White takes it under consideration.

THE first number of Speights's Daily Newspaper has reached us. It is perhaps needless to say that it is spirited and sprightly. Mr. Speights has long been connected with Georgia journalism, and it is only necessary to state that his new paper exhibits in every department the well-known vitality and individuality of its editor.

THE tricks of John Sherman are still coming to light. He is said to be again calling in the one and two dollar notes. He does not admit as much; it is not his way to do anything aboveboard; but it is known that a great scarcity of these notes exists in the west, and that the treasurer's books show that the amount of these notes outstanding to-day is $46,300,000 against $56 000,000 one year ago. He tried the same trick last year, but public sentiment compelled him to pay out small bills again. The man is capable of anything that is dark, secret and crooked.

THE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

In a recent issue of the Washington Post it was stated that the envelope containing the returns from De Soto parish, La., for 1876, was broken open in the New Orleans postoffice and the bogus protest—which was afterward explained by Mr. E. W. Stoughton as a clerical error—then inserted. The Post charges that this crime was committed "with the privity of a deputy postmaster and also of two of the visiting statesmen, who were not only privy to the crime, but advised and counselled it and promised immunity and reward to the person who committed the felony." In a later issue the same paper states that the legal proof in support of its allegations is in documentary form in the hands of a gentleman who has been at work for more than a year ferreting out the processes of the fraud by which Mr. Hayes became de facto president. The proofs which this gentleman has collected, and which he will soon promulgate in an effective manner, are sufficient, the Post says, to send John Sherman and Edwin W. Stoughton to the penitentiary, provided they can be arraigned before any unprejudiced and unpurchaseable jury. The promulgation of this evidence it is to be hoped, will not be unnecessarily delayed.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Philadelphia Press frankly admits that it is opposed to the reimposition of the income tax, because it would be chiefly wrung from the capitalists of the east. It says:

Ex-Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, made a strong point against the income tax in a speech made in June, 1870 in which he showed that in 1866, out of a total collection of over $34,000,000, the seven states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and California paid nearly $26,0 0 000, or more than three-fourths of the whole yield of the tax, while these same states contained only about forty per cent of the population of the country, and the valuation of their property was also about forty per cent. of the aggregate wealth of the union. In fact, the act reviving this odious tax might well be entitled an act to plunder Philadelphia, New York and Boston in the interest of the outlying districts of the south and west.

The proportions and figures of the Times may be exaggerations; but if they are not, they only establish the equity of an income tax. The present revenue law might well, in the language of the Times, be entitled an act to plunder the producing sections of the country in the interest of its bond holding and rock-bound non-producing section. The income tax would equalize the burden—nothing more; and if there was a particle of justice or sense in the favored section, it would give up its non-taxpaying monopoly and let us have a fair spreading of the internal taxes until the times are again prosperous. The producing sections can not stand the pressure; and, if it is persisted in, the revolt may be unpleasant in its strength and completeness.

A MINT IN ATLANTA.

In view of the fact that congress will undoubtedly pass a bill to increase the coinage facilities of the government, the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, of which Mr. Stephens is chairman and to which the subject of establishing branch mints has been referred, has decided to ask the house for permission to send a sub-committee on a tour of inspection of the locations suggested for new mints. The sub-committee selected for this purpose consists of Messrs. Dwight, of New York, Brewer, of Michigan, Knapp, of Illinois, Clark, of Missouri, and Muldrow, of Mississippi. They will start in April, beginning at Charlotte and visiting the various cities from which petitions have, or may be received for the establishment of branch mints. There is no lack of aspiring towns. The list includes nearly every ambitious western city. Quincy, in Illinois, is especially urgent in demanding a mint.

The truth is, our people have been strangely careless in this matter. If there is a city in the land that should have a new mint, it is Atlanta; because the Georgia gold belt which is naturally centered in Atlanta, will soon be one of the greatest gold-producing sections of the country. Owing to the building of railroads Dahlonega is no longer a feasible point for the location of a mint; Atlanta is unmistakably the right point, and Mr. Stephens can certainly give our advantages due weight before his own committee. To let him do this, however, the council, the chamber of commerce and the people of Atlanta generally must act promptly. We are entitled by virtue of a prospective if not a present production of gold to one of the new mints, and nothing but our own supineness, or that of the Georgia delegation will prevent us from securing one.

We have in fact neglected too long the advantages that are legitimately ours in connection with the Georgia gold belt. It is high time that a mining board was organized in Atlanta, and further steps taken to make the city the center of all the gold-mining activities in the state. This subject should be carefully and promptly considered by our citizens. As to the mint not a day should be lost.

AS TO STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

With respect to the extraordinary attitude assumed by Mr. Hayes and John Sherman towards the state court of Louisiana which has in charge the trial of the Louisiana forgers, the New York Herald makes a very strong point, which cannot be too warmly commended to the consideration of the administration. It will be remembered that at the last moment, when the democrats, satisfied of the justice of their case, had consented to the organization of the electoral tribunal, and when they were ready, with evidence sufficient to convict the returning boards of the three disputed states of forgery and rascality, the republicans suddenly discovered that there was such a thing as state sovereignty, although previously they had held contrary views. Not only did they acknowledge state sovereignty, but they declared it to be such a sacred thing that a vital principle of the constitution would be violated if any attempt were made to go behind the returns of a state. The returns, as made by the canvassing boards, might possibly be the results of fraud and forgery—the democrats were ready to prove that they were—but the sacredness of state sovereignty was such that the republicans could not bring themselves to violate it by taking cognizance of the rascality in Louisiana. Under this construction, Mr. Hayes was seated, and now that he is seated, he and members of his cabinet threaten to invade the rights of the state of Louisiana because, forsooth, the knaves who swindled the people out of their rightfully elected president have been brought to justice. The Herald justly observes that the opinion of Mr. Hayes and John Sherman, as to the guilt or innocence of the Louisiana forgers is aliunde, and we may remark in passing that the position they have taken is a disgrace to their station.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SWINDLES.

Mr. Hartridge in the house and Mr. Thurman in the senate are bravely and hopefully endeavoring to compel Jay Gould, Huntington & Co. to repay a part of the outrageous sums taken from the treasury by their swindling companies. Judge Thurman's bill, or rather the bill of the senate judiciary committee, proposes that the net earnings of the roads shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of their earnings the necessary and actual expenses of operating and keeping the same in repair and also by deducting their first mortgage bonds, but no deduction is to be made on account of interest or any other indebtedness. Five per cent of the net earnings are to go into the sinking fund; also, one-half of the compensation paid by the government for transportation of troops, supplies, etc In addition the Central Pacific is to pay $1 200,000 and the Union Pacific $8 0 0,000 annually towards this fund. The proposition submitted by the roads to turn in land towards payment of the indebtedness is rejected. The bill applies only to the Central and Union Pacific roads.

The bill that Mr. Hartridge introduced on Monday is more stringent. It proposes that for the purpose of providing a sinking fund to pay at maturity the bonds of the United States, issued to the different Pacific railroad companies, they shall be required, in addition to the 5 per cent net earning now required by law, to pay semi-annually into the treasury until said bonds shall be fully paid, commencing June 30, 1876, the following sums:

Central Pacific (on its own account)	$382 408
And on account of Western Pacific	28,855
Union Pacific	855 261
Kansas Pacific	87,827
Central Branch, Union Pacific	22 297
Sioux City and Pacific	30,725

In order to meet the interest on the bonds the roads are to pay into the treasury semi-annually, beginning June 30, 1876, such sums as with the five per cent of net earnings and one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government shall make the sume to be so paid semi-annually as follows:

Central Pacific (on its own account)	$598,814
Central Pacific (on account Western Pacific)	42 939
Union Pacific	629 499
Kansas Pacific	157,190
Central Branch Union Pacific	40,138
Sioux City and Pacific	87,369

And such further sums as the secretary of the treasury may require them to pay semi annually. The secretary of the treasury is to invest and reinvest the money so paid in, and at the maturity of the bonds issued to the railroad companies shall apply the money paid in on the bonds purchased with it to the credit of the sinking funds and to pay and cancel the bonds issued to the companies. The attorney general is to institute suits against any company failing to pay the moneys as provided in this act. No dividend is to be declared by any one of these railroad companies as long as it may be for thirty days in default of paying any money due under this act.

The report that accompanies the senate bill is a very able one. It clearly shows that the companies can comply with either bill and still have a surplus sufficient for handsome dividends. Of the two bills before congress we prefer Mr. Hartridge's, because it is the most comprehensive. The senate bill only includes the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific. Either bill is, however, better than no bill at all, and we hope the friends of a Pacific railroad sinking fund will unite on a bill that will command the greatest possible strength. For every vote that can be gained will be needed. The Jay Gould lobby is on hand again, prepared in their usual way to again defeat the Thurman bill and all other bills that look to the protection of the tax-payers against the greed of the stock-gamblers who control the Pacific roads. The vote on this subject will show who are the friends of the people and who are the creatures of the lobby.

PORTENTOUS RUMORS.

There are rumors, cautious yet very distinct, from Washington which, if true, are well calculated to startle the country. They portend an important political event, something entirely new to our history; and one pauses to catch the sound as he does to assure himself of the distant rumbling of a tornado in the natural world. The great actor in this probable drama—it is said to have overstepped the bounds of mere possibility—is Mr. Hayes, the de facto president of the United States. Although a politician, he is said by those who know him best to be an honest man—that while his virtue is not sublime enough to protest against wrong in others, he would not himself knowingly violate the principles of truth and honor, such a contingency being clear to his own mind. When the result of the late presidential election was announced, Mr. Hayes trusted to the assurances of his friends that he had been fairly elected. The party friends, distinguished gentlemen, sent as commissioners to the states in dispute—Louisiana and Florida—after weeks of investigation reported to him that the votes of those states had been rightfully counted for him and against his opponent, notwithstanding the earnest protest from democratic quarters. In other words the conspirators and agents of his party convinced him that he had been legally chosen president, and there is nothing more natural than for a man to trust his friends, especially when their united testimony forms a great destiny for himself. Subsequently, as the quarrel between the two political parties over the electoral vote grew apace, and the electoral commission was proposed as an umpire by the democratic side, Mr. Hayes uttered not an objection. He was ready to abide the action of congress, to whom the constitution gave the counting of the votes, whether it was for or against him. Such, at least, is the understanding of the country as to his position during those trying times; he personally took no part in the business, but left everything to his friends. If there was fraud it was theirs, not his.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Hayes was declared the president elect, and finally inaugurated as the chief magistrate of the nation. But other great crimes, as well as murder, will out. In the course of a few months circumstances have transpired and developments been made that lift the curtain which has hid away from the public eye the real character of the agencies by which the votes of Louisiana and Florida were made to appear as having been given against his opponent and for himself. The conspirators themselves—the men who did this dark deed—have fallen out with the beneficiary of their great wrong, and among themselves. All the facts and details of the monstrous iniquity are being brought to light, and by the actors themselves. They have, to use a legal phrase, turned state's evidence, and developed the whole plot in all its hideous deformity; and in cool, calculating villany, it stands without a parallel in history. It is now established beyond dispute, even by Mr. Hayes himself, that he was never elected president of the United States, and that the count in his favor was the basest of frauds, and a grievous wrong and outrage upon the American people. And just here comes in the ominous whisperings from Washington.

It is said that Mr. Hayes has been startled by these secret developments, that he is investigating them fully, and with a view to regulate his own conduct by the result. If it should appear to his satifaction—and he can not longer resist the conviction—that his election was fraudulent and that he occupies a position to which the people really elected his opponent, it is said to be his intention to resign it at once, and recommend the immediate inauguration of Mr. Tilden. And such are also said to be the views of the acting vice president, Mr. Wheeler. It is furthermore reported that such a course on the part of these high functionaries will meet with no serious opposition from the republican members of congress. The honest men among them are not only suffering under a sense of the wrong they have helped to put upon the country, but they see in its open repudiation, in the face of recent developments, the only hope of saving their party from utter destruction, and its memory from universal contempt.

We trust these rumors are true, both on Mr. Hayes's account, and for the sake of truth and the fair fame of our country. For him it would be the wisest and most politic act of his life. His ease of mind and reputation as a public man depend upon it. It would give him a far higher place in history than the wrongful possession of the presidential office possibly can, if, indeed, it did not touch that responsive cord in the American heart which never ceases to vibrate in contemplating a great and virtuous act, and make him a *lawful* president, by common consent, after the expiration of the present term. Politically opposed to the majority of his countrymen, and without the confidence of his own party, should he refuse to retire, he will find his pathway strewn with anything but roses. On the other hand, a personal sacrifice at the command of honor and duty will prove an oblation whose light will illumine his future career, and the pages upon which his history shall be recorded. He has little to lose and everything to gain by so praiseworthy an act. Bad and selfish men will dissuade, but there is not a man in the Union whose friendship and good opinion are worth having who would not approve and applaud.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

ATLANTA, GA., March 5, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have heard those who have seen "Dundreary" before, say that Sothern cut nearly one-half of the play out, when he was here. If this is so, was it not a great outrage, considering that we had to pay $1 each to hear him? THEATER.

Your informant was right. Over one third of the play was "cut." The troupe had to catch the half past ten train for Memphis. Of course it was what the talented Dundreary would call "a regular fraud." The only remedy against such impositions is to join our "anti-high-price association." A membership of 100 men will prevent our ever having to pay $1 50 for seats again.

We Can't Find Him.

ALBANY, GA., March 5th.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Who is "Boston Grey" the poet? Where does he live? Is there any published collection of his work?
E. de. M.

We can find no record of Boston Grey in any print. He (or she) wrote two poems called "Introspection" and "Retrospection," and was a pretty regular contributor to Appleton's Journal. By addressing those publishers you may learn something of him. No volume of his works has been published.

Back to an Old Trick.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., March 5th.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Was cremation practiced in olden times, and if so, by what nations. B M.

It was practice very generally in the earlier ages in Europe. It is mentioned in the Bible and was common in Greece, Rome and the eastern countries. It has usually given away to civilization. Some of our Indians practice it.

Two Real Sweet Girls.

MADISON, GA., March 5th.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We respectfully solicit your advice upon the following: 1st. Suppose a young gentleman has been engaged to a young lady for a year and has offered her a engagement ring, what should she conclude? 2d. Is there any harm in kissing a gentleman when a girl is engaged to him? 3d. When a lady has a gentleman caller, should she follow him to the hall door when he leaves? 4th. When a gentleman has an engagement to go out with a lady, which should make the "move" to go first? 5th. Which can go to sleep first, a person in love or one with the "too hashes"? ROSE AND VIOLET.

1st. Either that he is too poor to support her, or too stingy to live with. 2d. The kissing may be indulged in sparingly. As the wedding day draws near the allowance may be increased without harm. 3d. No. In ordinary cases you will not be expected to escort him to the door; never if you have other company in the parlor. 4th. The gentleman. 5th. We never had the toothache.

IN GENERAL.

—Pope Leo wears a perpetual smile.

—Ben Wade left no will. He was "worth" from $75,000 to $100,000.

—John McCullough, one of the greatest of our living actors, began life as a gas-fitter.

—"Mrs. Pitman never wore corsets or high heel shoes," but what's left of her?

—John T. Ford, the successful manager, was at one time a bill poster for Kunkle's negro minstrels.

—Mr. Allison holds the balance of power on the resumption act in the senate finance committee.

—Germany makes one-half of the phosphorus consumed in the world, or over 250 tons annually.

—Only one member of congress from the president's own state sustained his veto. That member was James A. Garfield.

—It is proposed to make Oakland the capital of California, as Sacramento is often rendered almost inaccessible by freshets.

—The prospect of an English-Russian war grows fainter, and now's the time for the Prince of Wales to come out from under the bed and crow.

—Mrs. Paran Stevens has sixty lawsuits on hand. A law-suit between this lady and Mrs Gaines would be an interesting event—not a bad thing for the lawyers.

—The Globe Democrat of St. Louis has attained an average circulation of 27,000 copies a day, and the Cincinnati Enquirer has reached 28,000. Clever papers both.

—Mr. Gladstone was hustled in Fleet street the other day, by a mob, who cried out: "Traitor! Traitor." The ex-premier of Great Britain sought refuge in Coutts's bank.

—Robert Toombs has put about $30,000 in cash in a hotel at Atlanta, and now asks the public to come and see him and go away without pocketing the soap-dishes and towels.—Raleigh News.

—Boston refused to grant Count Joannes a license to play in his thrilling and exciting way in that city. It was more responsibility than a New England town, single-handed and alone cared to take.

—Flotow, the composer of "Martha," is a man of 66, with long, white hair, beard, and moustache. His cheeks are round and full, and he makes constant use of perfumes. He is about to produce a new opera entitled, "Rosellana."

—It is said that the Duchess of Edinburgh is becoming very popular with the officers of Hornby's fleet; but that won't prevent them from drawing a pretty accurate bead on the lady's governor if war is declared.

—A London society journal lays great stress upon the fact that at Baron Rothschild's ball, recently, the Austran crown-prince led out the hostess, while all the other royalties in the set danced with American ladies—Lady Mandeville, Mrs. Yznoga, and Miss Stevens.

—Edwin Forrest, the greatest of American actors, was once a leaper and a tumbler in a circus. When a young man he started out with a dramatic company that broke up somewhere in the south, and he joined a circus to get through.

—Victor Hugo might have felt happy. He got $72,000 for two of his productions, and his publishers went into bankruptcy. This is probably the only instance of the kind on record. The publishers generally get rich, while the authors remain poor.

—The Turks will not allow the world to sympathize with them even in their subjugation. They have recommenced their atrocities in Thessaly. In one village they massacred sixteen unarmed men and thirty five women, and violated all the women that they did not kill. This will not help the war party in England.

—A serious attempt has been started in Paris to prevent the use of rich toilets by actresses on the stage. The chief critics are frowning upon it and demanding the discontinuance of this luxury. They say if the costly dresses can not be imitated in cheaper material, it would be well to do away with their use entirely.

—Boston has decided that, if Madame Modjeska hadn't been a countess, her transcendent abilities as an actress would have remained undiscovered. Of course, a mere title has no effect in Boston—though they do say the girls there still preserve little bottles of the prince of Wales shaving water among their prized treasures.

—The Indian famine has cost the government $46 250,000, and it is proposed by the authorities hereafter to regard these visitations as regularly recurring, and not as exceptional events, and to make preparations for them by laying up $7 500 000 a year, so as to meet the scourge when it comes without unduly disturbing the revenue.

—The East river bridge trustees has resolved to make a requisition on Brooklyn for $1 000 000 and on New York for $500 000, completing the entire amount of $10 000,000 asked for. It is proposed to have one foot passenger way, five wagon ways, two railroad tracks and a central promenade. The railroad cars are to be attached to an endless rope and will seat 100 passengers.

—Old Ironside stumbled over New Iron Sides on the passage down the Deleware river on Tuesday with her decks loaded with exhibits of American art and industry for Paris. The latter craft, after having been under fire at Forts Sumpter and Fisher, was burned off League island late in 1867, and the wreck of the hull has been stranded there ever since; and the Constitution in steaming down the river ran against it and gave it a parting kick.

—Fourteen Englishwomen are studying medicine at the faculty of Paris, and while Dr. Vulgian, the dean of the faculty, speaks in complimentary terms of their behavior, Mr. Chaplin Ayrton writes to the London Truth that it is only those, on the other hand, leading a daily—almost hourly—life of comradeship at hospital, laboratory and school who can judge of and acknowledge with deepest gratitude the great kindness and gentle courtesy ever shown to them by the some six thousand young Frenchmen who are their fellow students.

—Judge Jere Black has discovered an old statute making it illegal for the president to appoint to office or retain in office any one who has been convicted of felony. The retention of Anderson as deputy collector of New Orleans is a breach of this law on the part of the president. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, intends offering a resolution in the house inquiring whether any one so convicted is retained in the employment of the government, which will bring the president face to face with the Anderson case.

—I came near forgetting to tell you about the noblest Roman of them all, Madame Parepa Rosa. There was a jolly, whole souled woman you couldn't help but like. She weighed over 200 pounds, and her husband, Carl Rosa, looked like a boy alongside of her. She told me that her aunt was Charles Dickens' wife, and how she used to pitch into Charley! She wouldn't go to hear him when he was here. She told me that Charley treated his wife shameful, and there were forty letters of his found in Ida Isaac Menken's trunk after she died in Paris. I didn't think as well of Charley after that—Mr. MacNally, of Brooklyn.

—Father Secchi, whose death is just announced, was a hard worker in the newest field of astronomical research—the analysis by means of the spectrum, of the light of the stars. Almost at the very hour when he was attacked by his last illness, a new book respecting the stars appeared from his pen; it was intended for popular reading, but embodied many of his most recent discoveries. His name will always rank high among the pioneers in spectrum research, and he was especially successful in classifying stars by their light, so as to determine which are probably young, and which are beginning to be burned out.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

—Send Hayes to the penitentiary with Anderson.—Indianapolis Sentinel, dem.

—At the hour of going to press the honor of the nation was still visible to the naked eye.—Washington Post, dem.

—Silver Bill Sharon ought to be vetoed out of the senate. He is only conspicuous on account of his absence.—Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

—The firm of "fraud" shriekers has been enlarged and now stands, "Tilden, Adams and Moses." Moses supplies the experience.—New York Tribune, rep.

—Ben Butler and Brick Pomeroy working together in the new national party is a spectacle for the gods.—Pittsburgh Telegraph, ind.

—The bill to repeal resumption is next in order. Silver was good as a stepping stone. Real merit lies in the repeal of the resumption act.—Cincinnati Enquirer dem.

—We shall have as many honorary commissioners to the Paris exposition as there were brigadier generals during the war.—Philadelphia Chronicle, dem.

—The flowery kingdom has been looking at the anti-Mongolian plank in our political platform, and is thinking of introducing an anti-Yankee plank in hers.—St. Louis Evening Post, rep.

—A favorite phrase of the eastern "gold bugs" was the "silver craze." What do they think of the "craze" now? Is there not method in its madness?—Chicago Tribune, rep.

—If John Sherman were an English, French or German cabinet minister, the passage of a bill which he had opposed would be the signal for his resignation. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

—A number of republican orators are stirring up things in New Hampshire. Unless they exercise the greatest care they will wake up the wrong voter entirely; he isn't sleeping as heavily as usual about now.—Philadelphia Times, ind.

—The Bourbon papers in Georgia are pressing Robert Toombs as a democratic candidate for governor. Mr. Toombs refuses to have his disabilities removed, but THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION rejoices that Mr. Toombs's political disabilities have nothing to do with his acceptance of the office of governor of Georgia.—Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

—Tea has been grown in Georgia for nearly forty years past, but its culture has practically been a failure, owing to the ignorance of the experimenters of the methods of treating the leaves. And then, besides, tea will never be a very popular drink in Georgia until the red ribbon movement strikes that state like an earthquake.—Burlington Hawkeye, rep.

—The New York Sun is terribly mad because Representatives Randall and Swann and Senators Gordon, Hill and Randolph attended the last state dinner at the white house. The Sun doesn't understand the situation. There is a movement on foot in democratic circles to eat Mr. Hayes out of house and home. At present there seems to be no other method of getting him out of Mr. Tilden's domicile.—Washington Post, dem.

—It is deliberately and maliciously announced from Washington that congress will not adjourn till August. Congress can stay in session day and night for the next two hundread years for all that any one cares, if it will only keep its mischievous hands off the country. Let it devote its overwhelming talents to the capitol restaurant and to the investigation of Doorkeeper Polk.—Philadelphia Times, ind.

—In thirty-eight different sections of the nation, thirty eight different constructions of law will be found, all applicable to the same case. A better contrivance to render justice uncertain, to benefit the profession of lawyers by increasing the amount and cost of litigation, and to eat up whatever property happens to become involved in the unknown and unknowable meshes of the law, it would probably not be possible to devise.—Chicago Times, ind.

THE STORY OF LIFE

After a while, a busy brain
Will rest from all its toil and pain.

After a while, earth's rush will cease,
And a wearied heart find sweet release.

After a while, a vanished face
An empty seat, a vacant place.

After a while, a man forgot,
A crumbled headstone, an unknown spot.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Controversy among the first class hotels of New York shows that the service is constantly changing from one first class hotel to the other, and the bills of fare show the same variety of dishes. The important fact, to travellers, is that the Grand Central offers the same accommodations for one and two dollars per day less than the others.
243 feb13...d3m wed fri sun mar6..d1w

My Ware House and Store and its immense lot of Metallic and Wooden Burial Case and Caskets is at No. 96 West Alabama streets The finest Hearse in the State. Will attend Funerals at reasonable rates. Funeral Notice given to city papers free of charge.
275 jan15...dly h fn FRANK X. BILLEY.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, Etc.

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

Spring Millinery & Fancy Goods

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 6th,

WILL BE OUR

GRAND OPENING DAY

OF NEW SPRING MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, when we will display our New Spring Styles of

French Pattern Hats and Bonnets

of our own Importation.

Genuine French Flowers, Ribbons, and everything in the line of Fancy Goods, which the public are cordially invited to inspect.

Our new assortment of Spring Millinery and Fancy Goods exceeds any stock of the kind, in variety, selection and quantity, ever before brought to Atlanta.

Besides our large stock of French Imported, stylish and Costly Pattern Hats and Bonnets, we have in endless variety, an immense stock of Ladies' and Children's PROMENADE and SHADE HATS of Spring and Summer Styles.

LADIES' PROMENADE AND DRESS HATS!

The Montrose, Modjeska, Labelle, Opera, Tivoli, Lulette, Avon, Marchioness, Conquest, etc., of French, Swiss and American "Chip," and Milan, Pedal and Canton Straw.

5,000 DOZEN LADIES' SHADE HATS

The "May Belle," a new and beautiful style of Croquet and Picnic Shade Hat, for which we are sole agents; the Rhine, Mount Blanc, Rustic, Palisade, Rosedale, Venice, etc., in "Marsilla," and Canton, Pedal and Coburg Straw, at prices heretofore unequaled in Atlanta.

Trimming Silks and Satins.

A very fine and well selected line of new Trimming Silks and Satins in the newest shades; Plain, Brocbadet and Gauze Trimming Silks and Plain and Brochadet Trimming Satins in all colors and grades.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

Our stock of Flowers is almost without limit. An immense stock of genuine French Imported Flowers of the richest qualities and rarest designs.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

We particularly solicit, from dealers and consumers, an inspection of our extensive stock of Ribbons which stock, in all its respective lines and grades, is almost endless. It comprises all qualities, colors and widths, from the brightest hues to the most delicate shades, at prices lower than the owns.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS!

Our department of Notions and Fancy Goods is complete with a full line of every article that such a department can possibly contain. It comprises Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of all qualities and prices; Corsets of every grade, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties and Bows of every conceivable design, color and quality, at prices that defy competition.

EMBROIDERIES!

Embroideries of innumerable patterns, widths and prices, ranging from 2½c to 75c per yard. All we ask is simply an inspection of our stock of Embroideries, which is limitless, and at untold, astonishingly low figures.
Ruchings of all descriptions and prices.
Ladies' and Children's Lace RIBBS of every style and kind.
Ladies' Underwear and Furnishing Goods in large variety.
A large lot of Ladies' Linen Sets at enticing prices.
An immense quantity of Ladies' Kid and Lisle GLOVES of every price and kind.

NOTIONS & SMALL WARE

A very large lot of Pearl, Coral, Jet and Shell Sets, and Ornaments of all Patterns and Styles, etc., etc.
Our Notion Stock is so extensive and complete that it enables us to state, positively, that no person in search of Notions can possibly leave the store without being suited.
Every novelty of the season can be found at our establishment. Call and be convinced at the new

BAZAAR OF FASHION

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Stock and Bond Broker.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks. P. O. Box 54. Office 6 E. Wall street, under Kimball House. 580 feb 6...d3m un hu no

Amusements.

Catholic Church, Atlanta.

—THE—

GRANDEST EVENT IN SACRED SONG.

Friday Evening.....March 8
Sunday Evening.....March 10,

The versatile and accomplished

Mlle. ROSA D'ERINA,

ERIN'S PRIMA DONNA,

Will give one of her sublime performances illustrating the great sacred composers, Hayden Handel, Rossini, Cherubini, Gounod etc. At these grand concert Mlle D'ERINA will perform the celebrated

SF ORGAN SOLOS, Ga

which proves her the greatest lady Organist in the United states. The splendid

Choir of the Church

will kindly assist at both concerts and sing some of their choicest selections.

In order to enable all to be present at these two memorable musical events the price of admission will be only 50 cents; children 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door and at Phillips & Crew's book store. Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. 000 mar6 d3t

New Advertisements.

$50 Reward.

THE undersigned had stolen from his stable, 2 miles from Lawrenceville, on the McAfee bridge road, on Saturday night, the 16th of February, 1878, a horse of the following

DESCRIPTION:

Medium size, about six years old, solid dark roan color, with no white spots or near marks; his gait for traveling is walking or trotting—neither racks nor paces; light tail and mane for a horse of his size and make, inclined to be restless.

I offer a reward of twenty-five dollars for the delivery of the horse at my residence, or twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and arrest of the thief, with proof sufficient to convict, or fifty dollars for the delivery of the horse and apprehension and arrest of the thief.

The horse's track was traced in the direction of Jefferson, Jackson county.

GEO W. F. CRAIG
Lawrenceville, Ga., March 6, 1878. 1:9 dtf

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of an order the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, I will sell on the first Tuesday in April next, between the usual hours of Sheriff's Sales, the books and accounts, also the notes, receipts & fax, belonging to the estate of A. K. Scago, Bankrupt. Terms cash. K. E. RAWSON,
116 mar8...d1w3w Assignee.

Agents Wanted

By the "Union States Life Insurance Co"

Home Office, Macon, Ga.

GOOD AND RELIABLE MEN who will work and desire Agencies will find it to their interest to correspond with the Company. The Cotton States Life was organized in 1869. HAS A GOOD SURPLUS and issues all the best forms of Policies.
For particulars address
GEO. S. OBEAR, Secretary,
Macon, Ga.
W. B. JOHNSTON, President,
J. W. BURKE, vice-President,
GEO. S. OBEAR, Secretary.
114 mar8...d3m fri sun wed

New Firm. New Goods.

F. W. HART

WILL, ON OR ABOUT MARCH 25TH, AT

30 South Broad Street, Atlanta,

OPEN A STOCK OF

**Doors,

The Constitution.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Woods, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, has ventured as far north as Macon. He will wait until after frost before venturing to Atlanta.

—Violets are coming into market.

—English sparrows are driving out mocking birds in Albany. The sparrow appears to be fraud.

—The odor of fresh onions in the air betoken the gradual approach of spring.

—As the weather grows milder, the street tax collector grows livelier.

—At a dance in Warren county recently the chimney of the house fell. This was a large sized warning, but the young people kept on and finally one of the walls caved in. But even then the gay waltzers made no halt. Some of them even went so far as to say that these were not warnings, but were occasioned by the enthusiastic manner in which the dancers shook their feet.

—Warrenton Bible society is in a flourishing condition.

—The congressional aspirants are beginning to show symptoms of life.

—Fine cabbages can be raised in Warren county.

—The Geneva and Talbotton railroad enterprise slumbers somewhat.

—The Courier-Journal says that "Atlanta has a favorite tenor named McCrystal, who takes the high D in Rossini's Cujus Animam (*stabat mater*) without danger of cracking his voice."

—A negro woman named Hager died in Thomasville the other day, who was more than one hundred years of age.

—A Barnesville humanitarian, who raises goats, amputates a foot of each one. We have not heard whether this is done to prevent the unfortunate animals from flying or from climbing trees.

—A Lawrenceville negro ninety-five years old is able to support himself.

—Lawrenceville expects an influx of professional horse-swappers during court week.

—Colonel Pleasant Stovall, in the Augusta Chronicle: "THE CONSTITUTION'S Roundabout knight inquires: What will become of the jay-birds on Friday, if Beecher's theory be true? Let them alone; they'll pick up a living by depositing seignorage in the government mints. A few grains of sand in the dollars of our dads won't hurt. The old fellows were full of grit any way."

—Thomasville reports an increase in the number of guano agencies.

—The Thomasville incendiaries have clubbed together to get up a fire. Several buildings have been discovered in flames recently.

—A movement is on foot in Macon to invite Hon. Jefferson Davis to address the memorial association of that city.

—Rev. S. H. J. Sistrunk, a well-known Methodist preacher, died in Fort Valley last Wednesday.

—The Enterprise factory of Augusta has been completed and the mill thrown open to visitors. The mill has 7,332 spindles, and employs 110 operatives.

—Thomasville seems determined to have a park.

—Miss Emily L. Kelsey, of Forsyth died suddenly the other day.

—The Gainesville Southron, one of the most readable of our weekly exchanges, has entered upon its fourth volume.

—Brunswick says she needs another hotel.

—Mr. J. B. Wilson has retired from the editorial department of the Carnesville Register.

—The Star wants Covington to have a fire organization.

—Elberton Gazette: We are informed by reliable authority that a homicide was committed in Hart county on last Saturday, at the residence of Dr. Joel A. Turner. The facts so far as we have learned them are these: Dr. Turner was reprimanding his son for some language that he (his son) had used. His retort was that he, Dr. T., had obtained his information from a servant on the place, and immediately left the house and went to the house of Seaborn Patterson, who resided on the place, and was the old coachman of the family. He found the old colored man in the door and shot him, causing instant death. The young man we learn has escaped.

—Franklin county correspondence Toccoa Herald: The cyclone entered this neighborhood through the farms of Samuel Miller and William Keasler, of Banks county, taking a northeasterly direction by David Keasler's, and thence to Asbury Gulley's. Some of the effects are briefly these: Samuel Miller's dwelling house was badly injured, being torn down to the first story. His kitchen was literally destroyed, cooking utensils, crockery-ware all ruined. His stables and barn were also blown down and fodder and other forage scattered for the distance of a mile. His neighbor lost a fine milch cow, killed by the falling timbers. Others in the neighborhood suffered greatly. Three houses on William Keasler's farm were uncovered. A gin house and screw on David Keasler's place were blown down and fencing destroyed. The mill and gin house of J. W. Keasler were damaged considerably, and about 400 pounds of seed cotton blown out of the house. The damage to timber is very great. Within an area of three and a half miles the loss of property is estimated at six or seven thousand dollars. The people, however, exhibit a praiseworthy spirit in laying aside all other business and hurrying to the aid of the unfortunate.

—Macon Telegraph: On last Saturday a little accident occurred in Cutbert which was marked with considerable presence of mind and heroism on the part of one of the accomplished young ladies of that place. The residence of Colonel Herbert Fielder accidentally caught fire in the roof, and Miss Lula Fielder ran up stairs to the second story, out on the piazza roof, thence to the main roof by a ladder, up the slant to the comb and brushed away the sparks and soot until the danger was passed, and then descended to the ground in safety. Such prompt action and such presence of mind is seldom displayed, and there was about this incident a cast of heroism not often met in every day life.

—Thomasville Enterprise: On Wednesday night last, a little after eleven o'clock, the citizens were startled by the cry of fire and the ringing of the fire alarm. The department soon assembled, but discovering that the fire was too far off to get water the engines were not taken from their houses. The Rescues turned out and carried their truck to the fire, which proved to be in a small frame dwelling owned by Col. O H Cooke, on Dawson street, next to B. A. Bass's residence. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as there was no one living in the house at the time. In this connection we notice the fact that this is the third house that has been destroyed by fire on this particular block. About 1857 or 1858 a house, situated nearly where B. A. Bass' residence now stands, was burned in the afternoon. In February, 1865, a house standing almost on the spot occupied by the one burned last Wednesday night, was burned. It was owned and occupied at the time by Mr. Thomas Adams and family, and this makes the third. There was no insurance on the house.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Nine-tenths of the land in Alabama is valued at less than $10 per acre.

—A law regulating the prices for cotton shipments on railroads has been passed by the legislature of Mississippi.

—The Memphis Ledger says the Memphis pageant in that city on mardi gras will be the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in America.

—The Catholic benevolent societies of Louisville will not parade on St. Patrick's day, but devote the money annually expended on music to charitable objects.

—It is agreeable to find many of the leading Mississippi papers, advocates of silver themselves, applauding Lamar for voting his convictions on the silver bill.

—A correspondent of the New York Herald claims to have discovered an industrious citizen named Owen Adkins, in Pittsylvania county, Va., who is the father of seventy children.

—The Mississippi senate on Wednesday refused to confirm the appointment of Hon. H. F. Simrall to succeed himself as chief justice of the supreme court. The vote stood 20 against 12.

—In Memphis the police department has twelve officers to thirty-seven privates, and the fire department ten officers to thirty-four privates. The mayor thinks that one class ought to be reduced, or the other increased.

—A monument to the memory of General R. E. Lee is to be erected at Richmond by Mr. Joseph Milmore, of Boston. The chief ornament of the structure will be a full length statue of Lee in bronze; the base will be made of Maine and Virginia granite.

—The vestry of the Monumental Episcopal church, Richmond, Va., has elected the Rev. James Houston Eccleston, of Newark, N. J., pastor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. George Woodbridge. Dr. Eccleston was elected bishop of West Virginia, but declined.

—The Virginia assembly has re-elected the following state officers: Treasurer, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter; second auditor, Gen. Asa Rogers; railroad commissioner, Col. Thomas H. Carter. George L. Christian, Esq., was elected judge of the hustings court at Richmond, vice Judge Gunon, deceased.

—Texarkana is built at the junction of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. It received its name in 1819, when an enthusiastic surveyor, running the lines, blazed the three fragments of the names of the new states on a tree, and predicted that a great city would be built there. Three years ago, when the town was founded, the name, still to be seen on the old tree, was adopted, and the prediction seems in a fair way to be accomplished, as the little burg has some three thousand inhabitants and is an important railroad crossing.

—The courts and all the public offices will be closed in Georgia on St. Patrick's day.

—A Norfolk, Va., marriage has been indefinitely postponed because the groom fell down the hatchway of a boat on his way to the ceremonial.

—Speaker Bush, of the Louisiana house of representatives declined the extra compensation allowed him for his services. Rather an extraordinary man.

—Athens Farm: An autograph letter from Gen. Grant to a distinguished republican of Knoxville says that nothing could induce him ever to become a candidate for rpesiden again.

—A statue of Major General William Henry Talbot Walker, who fell in the bloody battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, will adorn one of the columns of the confederate monument which will be erected in the city of Augusta at an early day.

—The Mississippi legislature has enacted a law to fix the penalty in case of rape. This law makes the punishment of rape the same as is now provided by law in cases of murder, which is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, at the discretion of the jury.

—Nashville American: Chancellor Cooper, sitting by interchange with Judge Baxter, in the circuit court yesterday delivered an opinion in the case involving the constitutionality of taxing sleeping cars in Tennessee. He declares the act passed by the legislature of 1884 valid and constitutional. The attorneys for the sleeping car company will appeal to the supreme court.

—Nashville American: The following shows the number of immigrants who came into Tennessee during the month of February, as reported by Commissioner Kilebrew: From Ohio, 54; Indiana, 42; Michigan, 42; Wisconsin, 30; New York, 22; Pennsylvania, 18; Minnesota, 21; Iowa, 11; Illinois, 37; Canada, 1; Ireland, 1—making a total of 279. About one third of this number settled in Lawrence county, and it is expected 100 more will reach here this month or early in April.

—New Orleans Picayune: The grand jury is vigorously prosecuting the investigation into the charges made by Wells in his letter to the New York Times, respecting the officers engaged in the prosecution of the Anderson case. So far over 40 witnesses have been examined, and the inquiry still goes on. A special report will probably be made when the grand jury shall have completed and compiled its work. It is also probable that the question of the right of the police to carry arms will be considered and possibly recommendations made.

—The New Orleans Times commenting on Gustave Labutat, the wife-murderer: His account of the tragedy, however, is full of a certain picturesqueness. "I then told her," he says, "your fate is sealed, but I will give you time to pray; and, God bless her, she did pray. After she had prayed, I put my arm around her waist, and, taking the knife from my pocket, I stuck it to the hilt in her stomach. I thought the first blow had killed her, but on finding she was not dead, I picked her up, kissed her, and said: 'God bless you, I love you; you are not dead; pray again, because I am going to finish you.' She placed her arms around my neck and said, 'Gustave, I love you.' Oh, God! it was the happiest moment of my life! I saw she was suffering, and as I could not stand and see her suffer, I took the knife blade, the handle being broken, and cut her throat."

Keep Your Teeth in Order

by using SOZODONT, which will impart soundness and purity to them, save you many a dollar at the Dentist's, and prevent much unnecessary pain and worry. It will, likewise, lend sweetness to the breath and impart to the gums hardness and a rosy color.

mai6 deod&wlwlw

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

486 feb26...d&wlyr

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

TUTT'S PILLS

The Greatest Medical Triumph of Modern Times.

Recommended by Physicians. Indorsed by Clergymen.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

The Reason is Obvious.

They are no worthless nostrum, puffed up to deceive the credulous, but are the result of long research, by a chemist and physician of thirty years' experience, who values his reputation more than gold.

What Tutt's Pills will do.

THEY CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Flatulence, and Indigestion.

THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and dispel Low Spirits.

THEY ACT on the Blood, and remove all Impurities.

THEY CURE Gout, Rheumatism, and Kidney Disease.

THEY CAUSE Dizziness, Heartburn, and Bilious Colic.

THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nourish the body.

THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.

THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities.

THEY ARE the best Family Medicine discovered.

THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable.

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Agents Wanted.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest company in America—Staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't wait time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres., of the Original American Tea Company, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287 ...d&wlyr

Rowland Springs.

ROWLAND SPRINGS HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Open for Invalid and Hygienic Boarders. The only Institute South superintended by a regularly qualified Hygienic Physician. It is not a summer resort for the gay and fashionable world—but a place where the sick may, at any and all times of the year, depend upon *quiet, rest* and *home-like* surroundings. Neither is it (as erroneously applied and often understood by Hygienics) *On-Bath* establishment proposing to cure all diseases by inducing excessive action of *one organ*—the Skin, but a place where all *real remedial* appliances are judiciously employed as aids in restoring *all* the vital organs to perform normal functions. All *enervating* and *debilitating processes* as well as *medical drug poisons* are positively excluded in the treatment of the sick.

Patients afflicted with *Acute diseases* or suffering from *Old Standing Chronic Complaints*, of every description, may rely upon SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT and SPEEDY RESTORATION, Hundreds of invalids, after being drugged and dosed almost to death—and given up as incurable by the drugopathic professions—have been speedily and completely restored to health.

Home Prescriptions Many persons unable to leave family or business, can, by a little knowledge and right treatment, be restored to health at home. Prescription and advice forwarded on reception of full description of symptoms and duration of disease. Prescription fee $5 00. For circulars and further information address

DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
Cartersville, Ga.

731 nov28—d7m

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 12th.

Louisiana State Lottery Com'y.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve, fund of $350,000. **Its Grand Single Number Distribution** will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30 000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10.000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home office in New Orleans

Write clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
Or to AMOS FOX, 5 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGUARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs Tuesday, April 9th, 1878

240 feb18...d4w wed fri sun &w4w

$2,250 000.

Havana Extraordinary Lottery.

DRAWING APRIL 13th

ONLY 15,000 TICKETS SOLD

1 Prize of	$1,000,000
1 Prize of	500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2596 Prizes amounting to	900,000
2600 Prizes, amounting to	$2 250,000

Price in Currency—Whole Tickets $800; Halves $100; Quarters $50; Fifths $25; Tenths $20; Twentieth $10; Fortieths $5.

Ordinary" Drawings every 17 days during 1878 A Dicount allowed to Clubs.

SONNENBERG & CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

105 mar7 d3t & wky5w

Commissioner's Sale.

J. Nelson Teppan, Trustee, &c., vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY virtue of a Decree in the cause above stated the undersigned Commissioners duly appointed by said Court, will, on the

Seventh Day of May next,

(being the first Tuesday in said month) before the Court House door in the town of CARTERSVILLE, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, between the usual hours of public sale, sell the following property, of and belonging to the

Cherokee Railroad Company,

TO-WIT: THE RAILROAD,

from its terminus at Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, to its terminus at Prior's Station on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the county of Polk, Georgia with the franchise, rights, privileges and immunities of said Company, including its road bed, bridges, cross-ties, iron, and its locomotives, cars, tracks, and all its appurtenances to the said railroad belonging, and all other property of whatever kind, either real, personal or mixed (not including money or choses in action) now in the possession of the undersigned Commissioners, or Daniel S. Printup, Receiver, and lying and being and located in the counties of Bartow and Polk, State of Georgia

Said sale will be made subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

To be confirmed by said Circuit Court of the United States. Titles will only be made by the Commissioners, to be approved by said Court, upon the payment of the full amount of the purchase money.

Possession only given on payment within thirty days after sale of at least one-third of the whole purchase money. The balance of the purchase money to be paid at such times and in such manner, as shall be appointed on the day of sale, by said Commissioners

Upon failure to make prompt payment according to the terms of sale, fully made known on the day of said sale, all money paid by the purchaser shall be forfeited, and all right to said property, or to its possession, shall be forfeited by the purchaser, and the Commissioners shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of all of said property so sold, and re-advertise and re-sell the same, as if no sale had taken place. Feb. 27, 1878

DAN'L S. PRINTUP,
WM. F. DRAKE,
Commissioners

494 feb28 d60d

COMES DOWN AGAIN

Brady's Hotel,

LAGRANGE.....GEORGIA.

OWING to the stringency of the times I will charge all who visit me one dollar per day. Fair good. Come and see, one and ALL.

000 feb26...d1m

Business Directory.

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,

(Formerly Commercial Hotel.)
OPPOSITE PASSENGER DEPOT,
OPELIKA.....ALABAMA

MY House shall be first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms, $2 00 per day.

G. W. BYINGTON,
Manager.

399 dec18...dom

Lawyers.

JAMES B. PARK,
Attorney at Law,
GREENESBORO, GEORGIA.

PRACTICES in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon A H Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon A H Stephens, Member of Congress.

296 feb19...feb17,18'8...d6m

M. H. LANE,
Attorney at Law,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in all the counties of the Northern Circuit. Business solicited. Office over Green Bros., Confectionery Store.

7 feb1.1878...d1yr

J. W. BRADY,
Attorney at Law,
AMERICUS, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in Southwest Georgia. Collections promptly attended to.

459 nov16,18'7...d6m

J. B. BEDWINE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall treet, James Bank Block, room 8. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special reference: Hon. John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell.

389 june25...dtf

S. G. McLENDON,
Attorney at Law,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 92 feb5,1878. d6m

GEO F. WOOTEN,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attach to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel.

51 Broadway, New York.

H. STRICKLAND, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
DULUTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in Gwinnett, Milton, Forsyth and Hall counties. Collections promptly attended to. 422 oct19,1877...d6m

BRADFIELD'S
— GREAT —
ANTIPYROTIC.

For the immediate relief from pain and speedy cure of BOILS, CARBUNCLES, BURNS, PILES, RISING BREASTS, ERYSIPELAS, AND ALL INFLAMMATIONS OF A PHLEGMONOUS CHARACTER. It also relieves the pain from wounds of any kind. Ask Mr. A. J. West what it did for the carbuncle on his neck? Ask Drs. Heard, Baugh and Calloway, of LaGrange, what it has done for the relief and cure of all the disease above mentioned? Ask Dr. Pemberton what it has done for him?

Prepared and for sale by
T. S. BRADFIELD,
LaGrange, Ga.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, and other Druggists of Atlanta.

114 jan6...d3m

Centennial Tops for Buggies and Wagons

PRICE, $12 00.

ALL AND SEE THEM AT

SPENCE & JARVIS'

Carriage Factory, 44 Street Lin.

500 feb28...d1m 3d page

The Original Eastman & Bro.'s

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP,

FANCY SOAPS AND

WASHING BLUES.

BE sure and ask your Grocer for them, or you can procure them from

J. W. LYSLE & CO.,

No. 17 Broad street, who are the Sole Agents in Atlanta. 229 feb12...d1m

MANCHESTER
Locomotive Works,

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly. Send for descriptive circular.

ARETAS BLOOD, Agent,
875 nov21,1877...d1y Manchester, N. H.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
DALTON, GEORGIA,

J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor, (late of Kenfesaw House, Marietta, Ga.,) assisted by W. M. Lewis, Clerk, has taken charge of the above named house and thoroughly renovated it, and will hereafter keep, what Dalton has long needed, "a first class Hotel," elegant sample rooms and first class accommodations for commercial travelers. Invalids will find this a first class house to spend the winter. Every attention will be shown them. Give us a trial. Very respectfully,

000 nov22...d1y J. Q. A. LEWIS.

KELLER & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
No. 58 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.,

Branch house, Keller, Prentiss & Co., Charleston, South Carolina.

PROMPT and personal attention given to all business confided to us. Proceeds remitted on day of sale. Cash advances on consignments if desired. Correspondence and consignments solicited. 467 feb26...d3tawlw tues

Charlotte Hotel,
TRYON STREET,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

TERMS—$2 00 and $1 50 per day, according to location Room. Single Meals 50 Cents. This hotel is situated in the heart of the city, convenient to the Railroad Depots and principal business houses.

J. BAILEY DAVIDSON,
Proprietor.

54 sep8...dtf

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE.....GEORGIA
SANDERSON & FABYAN,
Proprietors.

G. SANDERSON, Free hacks to and from depot. A. L. FABYAN
nov27 dtf

The Woodruff Wine.

PERSONS wishing to test the excellence of this Pure Wine, made at the Vineyard, near Griffin, Georgia, can find it for sale at

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR'S, Atlanta

or direct their orders to me at Griffin

486 feb26...dtf W. W. WOODRUFF.

Drugs.

WHOLESALE
Drug and Chemical Emporium

PEMBERTON, SAMUELS & REYNOLDS,

Wholesale Druggists

ATLANTA, GA.

500 Boxes WINDOW GLASS,
400 Gallons LINSEED OIL,
500 Gallons TURPENTINE,
20,000 lbs. St. Louis S. P. WHITE LEAD,
100 Oz. MORPHINE,
200 lbs GUM OPIUM,
100 Oz. QUININE,
20,000 FINE CIGARS.

Also, a large stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals Instruments, Trusses, Glassware, &c., &c.

A full line of Squibbs' Goods, and all new remedies.

Call and see us or send for prices

PEMBERTON, SAMUELS & REYNOLDS.

76 nov1 d4mo sun&thur

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Every Thursday and Saturday.

City of Berlin,	5491	City of Brussels,	3775
City of Richmond,	4907	City of New York,	3800
City of Chester,	4566	City of Paris,	4081
City of Montreal,	4490	City of Brooklyn,	3911

These magnificent steamers, built in watertight compartments, are among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic.

The saloons are luxuriously furnished especially well lighted and ventilated and take up the whole width of the ship. The principal staterooms are amidship, forward of the engines, where least noise and motion is felt and are complete with every comfort, having all the latest improvements, double berths, electric bells, &c.

The cuisine has always been a specialty of this Line. The Ladies' cabins and bathrooms, Gentlemen's smoking and bathrooms, Barbers' shops, libraries, &c, provided.

For rates of passage and other information, apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent
51 Broadway, New York.

88 mar6...d6m wed fri sun

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch
Is STRONGER than any other---
requiring less in using.

801 feb17...d3m mar3...d1w sun wed fri

Notice in Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN District of Georgia, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levy C Brown of Eagle Grove, Hart county, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Hartwell, Ga., February 13th 1878.

C. A WEBB,
272 feb15...d1saww fri Assignee.

NOTICE.

TO JAIL BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on the second Monday in April next, at 12 o'clock M., the building of a NEW JAIL at Fayetteville, Georgia. Plans and specifications of which are on file in the office of the Clerk Superior Court at Fayetteville.

For further particulars apply the the undersigned.

L. F. BLALOCK,
JOHN LESTER,
J. J. GILBERT,
W. P. REDWINE,
Commissioners.

March 1, 1878.
103 mar7...d3t

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH,.....GEORGIA.
R. Bradley, Proprietor.

ates reduced to $2 50, $3 00, and $3 50 per cording to location of room.

000 b dtf

Wheeler House,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

OPPOSITE Passenger Depot. Large Sample ms for Commercial Travelers. First accommodations, WHEELER,
Proprietor.

6 oct18 d6mo

New Garden Nurseries.

Established, A. D. 1828.

JOSHUA LINDLEY & SON,

PROPRIETORS

OUR stock this season is larger and of superior quality than in former years. In many departments we have made considerable additions, and shall endeavor to add our produce *True* to name, *well* established and in every way satisfactory.

Send for descriptive Catalogue.

Address orders to our General Agents,
COL. JNO A. SLOAN,
Greensboro, N. C.

86 mar3...d1aw&w3mo

NICHOLLS HOTEL
Jacksonville' Florida.

One Block from Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings.

THE above hotel, after a thorough cleaning and painting, is now open to the traveling public. The reputation made by the house the past two seasons will be sustained, and everything the proprietor's power will be done to improve upon the past record of the hotel.

Respectfully, W M NICHOLLS, Prop'r.

Board reduced to $2 50 and $3 per day. Liberal rates per week or month. jan16tf

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.

Tenth season. This favorite house is open to the winter. Passenger elevator, gas, and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangements for rooms by the week or season. Address, by mail or telegraph,

J. K. CAMPBELL, Manager.

e319feb12...d1mo

James A. Watson,
No. 10 Mitchell Street,

HAS just received eight thousand yards of late style spring prints, all full standard d. Washington, Sprogues' Orientals and c's at 5½c.

48 mar8 1w

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
29 Murray st. and 1 Union Square,
New York.

jy3 jan8...lawly

Undertakers.

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker
Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FLY" patterns, and decidedly "superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art,

AT with greatly reduced prices.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

203 oct10...d1yr

Security Oil.

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY OIL,

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN USE.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire-Test.

WATER WHITE IN COLOR.

Fully Deodorized.

WILL NOT EXPLODE

HIGHEST AWARD AT

Centennial Exposition

For Excellence of Manufacture AND HIGH FIRE TEST.

Endorsed by the Insurance Companies.

Read this Certificate—One of Many.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore, Dec. 3rd, 1874.—*Messrs. C. West & Sons,—Gentlemen:* Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security Oil" as the purest and best used in our household. Yours truly,

[Signed] ANDREW ROSS, President.

Manufactured by

C. WEST & SONS, Baltimore.

Try it, and you will use no other.

84 aug26...d6mo

Relief for the Afflicted

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Dizziness, Nightly emissions by dreams, Diseases of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system.

GONORRHEA, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays especial attention to a certain class of diseases and treating them successfully, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing the fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent with entire privacy and safety by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

223 aug5—d&wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 150 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb6...d&wly

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and Confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it, the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women.

A book for private consultation, 300 pages, price $1.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, contained in one handsomely illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

434 aug28...d&wly1

Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE

Restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in four weeks. FAILURE IMPOSSIBLE. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, or who have become weakened from excess or any other cause. Success in every case is certain as that water quenches thirst. $3 per case. Sole Agent, DR JOS. JAQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists Supplied.

61 aug5,1877 1y

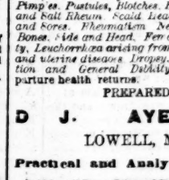
GENUINE MARRIAGE

Happy relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

REMOVED.

894 may15...d1yr

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of all series of complaints which are very prevalent and affecting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, thus undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of those same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they deranges, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Pruritus, Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Heart, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucchorrhea arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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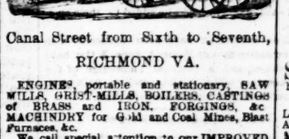
METROPOLITAN WORKS



Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh,
RICHMOND VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. Also, to our new styles SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done. Shafting, Pulleys, &c., for Gin Houses.

WM. E.

CAN IT BE?

That a man who a life time pays taxes, conforms to customs, minds his business, contributes his mites, obeys laws, out of debt, just to himself and fair with his neighbors is more than 0.

That cog wheels will not rattle and break.

That modest merit ever meets a just reward.

That a man must make a fool of himself every Spring to prove that he did not Winter-kill.

That cams no longer grind and wear.

That popularity can be best bought with another's money.

That the thread sold by all the advertisers in SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION is unfit for use on some) Sewing Machines.

That cloth must be soaped before some Machines can sew it.

That big-head is incurable, and catching.

That human muscle is the most costly motive power and that heavy running Sewing Machines consume it.

That *good* Sewing Machines must be watched by the Agent.

That the worm ever swallowed the bird.

That men legitimately established in business are less reliable than those who drive showy wagons and charge expenses to a CO

That *ready wound bobbins* are sold at 43 WHITE HALL STREET.

That the "Domestic" office hast not moved again.

473 jan29...dtf mar8...

The Constitution.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. *W. E. JOHNSON.*

THROUGH THE CITY.

NEWS GLIMPSES FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Spring is almost upon us.

—Atlanta has the horse race fever.

—Brignoli does not like Atlanta.

—Scores of amateur entertainments are promised for the summer.

—Female fingers are busy with spring sewing.

—Everybody seems to be in favor of an Atlanta Jockey club and and spring races.

—Our fire department is in splendid trim and has the best chief in Georgia.

—Nickels must be abundant in Atlanta. New huckster stands spring up daily.

—The corn salve and tooth paste man is again on the streets.

Robins are being brought into this city for sale in big quantities, by sportesmen.

—The tournament in May is all the rage now in this city.

—The Atlanta postoffice is running with admirable regularity.

—Col. Adair thinks that property is bringing a very fair price at present.

—The citizens of Atlanta are getting enthusiastic upon the subject of horse racing.

—The amateur minstrels are so popular that they get frequent invitations to go abroad.

—Lent with all its solemnity is here, and for a while there will be a truce to worldly amusements.

—A farmer in Cobb county has gone into systematic chicken raising, and expects to net $1,500 a year at it.

—Will Lewis, at the National hotel, Dalton, gets up as good a supper as a man can find in Georgia.

—All the hand organs are gone and we find that life is not without its pleasures after all.

—The Sweet Singer of Michigan is troubled with a sore throat, and cannot sing for some weeks to come.

—The justices were quiet yesterday with the exception of a few civil cases of no importance.

—In the "sweet bye and bye" we hope to hear a buzzing sound in the vicinity of the cotton mill.

—Travelers say that board can be procured cheaper in Atlanta than in any other city south.

—The tobacco factory on Marietta street, rumor says, will soon be running again.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon R C Yancey, Athens, Kimball.

—Mr J Ellis, LaGrange, Kimball.

—Col J & Y Warner, Greensboro, Kimball.

—Miss Franchot, Schenectady, N Y, Kimball.

—Mrs Washburn, Schenectady, N Y, Kimball.

—Mr Ben Kimball, Charlotte, N C, Kimball.

—Mr W B Thomas, Athens, Markham

—Col R J Larcombe, Savannah, Markham.

—Col W D Carnes, Jonesboro, Markham.

—Mr Wm Lockett, Albany, Markham.

—Col W H C Jones, LaGrange, Markham.

—Col Thos McGee, LaGrange, Markham.

—Hon W B Guerry, Americus, Markham.

—Miss Annie Hawkins, Americus, Markham.

—Mr B P Hollis, Americus, Markham.

—Col A M McAfee, Cobb county, Markham.

—Col F L Johnson, St Louis, Markham.

—Col Jno H Newton, Athens, Markham.

—Mr Theo Newcomb, New York, Kimball.

—Mr John Carson, Nashville, Kimball.

—Col H K Bryson, Fayetteville, Ky, Kimball

—Maj W B Hallett, Baltimore, Kimball.

—Col N T Sheppard, West Point. Markham.

—Mr Wm Gottheim, Lexington, Markham.

—M'lle Rosa D'Erina and maid, Markham.

—Mr J C Russell, Greenville, Markham.

—Mr A L Clapp, Alabama, Kimball.

—Col Ferdinand Phinizee, Athens, Kimball.

—Mr Chas H Phinizee, Augusta, Kimball.

—Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill, Kimball.

—Judge Columbus Heard, Greensboro, Markham.

—Col P P Loyd, Oglethorpe county, Markham.

—Hon Willis A Hawkins, Americus, Markham.

—Col W S Holman, Bowling Green, Ky, Kimball.

—Maj Chas R Westerfield, Boston, Mass, Markham.

—Dr N I Howard, St Louis Insane asylum, St Louis, Markham.

—Mr Smith Clayton is still suffering much with an affection of the throat.

—Mrs Farr, daughter, and Miss Maxwell, of Ohio, Markham.

—Mr W P McClatchey and lady, of Marietta, were in the city yesterday.

—Lieut O G Willey, of the United States revenue marine service, is registered at the Markham.

—Mr Tom Black returned to Atlanta yesterday, after an absence of some months in Kentucky.

—Dr W G Owens and wife left a day or two since for a visit to Cumberland Island, via Brunswick.

—Mr W H Grigsby, superintendent of the state agricultural farm near Athens, is in the city.

—Miss Annie Linton, of Greenesboro, who has been spending several weeks in Marietta, passed through Atlanta on her return home yesterday.

—A young lady from the treasury department at Washington, D C, is one of the attractions oft Atlanta society at present. She is at the Wilson house, Alabama street.

—Maj W B Cox, commissioner of the North Georgia Stock and Farm association of Atlanta, to the St Louis Fair association, of St Louis, left for that city on Monday last.

—Dr George G Crawford, of Morgan county, has removed to Atlanta, and will commence the practice of medicine in connection with Dr W G Owens. We welcome this gentleman to our city.

—Deacon Hodges leaves for Griffin to-night, to have a little "horse talk" with the owners of John Kumble Jackson in that city. As his stay will be very brief he will not take his mare, Minnie Taylor, with him.

—Mr Will O Strauss, and his accomplished bride nee Miss Carrie Wickert, of Jackson, Miss, passed through our city yesterday, en route home, after an extended tour through most of our southern cities.

—Mr John W Radley, of that excellent paper, the Cedartown Express, is in the city and will remain over to-day in the interest of his paper. Our business men are aware of the fact that the Express is in a desirable section of the state to make themselves known.

—Miss Kate Claxton, the actress, was married on Sunday night at "Th Little Church Around the Corner," to Charles A Stevenson, formerly a member of the Union Square company, afterward of Wallack's companies, and lately business agent of Miss Claxton's traveling company. Mr and Mrs Stevenson the same evening started for Rome, N Y., where Miss Claxton will play Mr Stevenson's parents are reported to be wealthy, his father having been, at one time, mayor of Dublin.—N Y Tribune.

FROM BEER TO BEER.

SHALL WE HAVE A MOFFETT REGISTER IN THE CITY?

Some Hints on the Subject—Around Among the Boys—The City or the State?—A Short Road to Independence.

It is an open secret that for some time the policy of introducing the Moffett register in the city has been quietly discussed.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT

that it will be introduced in many of the states as soon as their legislatures meet. A movement has already been made in Mississippi, which has certainly passed one house, if not both. Virginia is so well satisfied with the experiment that by the time the fall legislatures meet she will be able to make a report that will persuade them into making a similar trial. It may be pretty well assured that the Moffatt register will in the near future play a very prominent part in the tax gathering of states.

Some of the great cities, however, have determined to

GET AHEAD OF THE STATES

by reaping the golden harvest that grows around those magic machines. Chicago is one of these cities. She contends that she already pays the bulk of the state taxes, with only a small return, and that the city under the Moffett law would pay half the tax received from that source. As the city needs the money much more than the state does, she proposes to sit upon the Moffett register on her own account. A very careful and elaborate calculation just made, shows that the receipts from this source alone to the city would be one million dollars a year. This would fill her empty coffers, enable her council to build up and beautify the city, and give her the supremacy of the west. It is a curious fact to note, that many of the bar-keepers in Chicago, especially of the more intelligent class, are in favor of the proposed reform.

SOME FIGURES FOR ATLANTA.

These points seem to apply to Atlanta. If the state were to impose the tax, Atlanta would pay a vast proportion of it and get a very small proportion in return. She needs the money much more than the state does. Consequently, without expressing any opinion on the subject, for as yet we have none, we propose to throw some light on the subject for the people.

It is estimated that there are sold in Atlanta, of all sorts, 25,000 drinks per day. There are about 200 saloons of all sorts. If a tax of only one cent per drink were put on this consumption, it would give us an income of $250 a day, or for the year, omitting Sundays, $78,200. If tax were made one cent for the five cent drinks and two and a half cents for the fifteen cent drinks, it would run this income up over $3.0 per day, or over $100,000 a year. It may be said in this connection that Chicago proposed to put a tax of only one-half of one cent on each drink, and calculated a million dollars worth of profit for that. It is estimated that her people consume 500,000 drinks a day, or twenty times more than Atlanta, with only about twelve times the population.

THE ANNUAL INCOME OF $100,000

would, in ten years, make Atlanta the greatest city south of Baltimore—which, however, she will be anyhow. It would enable her to put in operation a system of public improvements that would give us a tremendous impetus.

We learned on yesterday in conversation with a city official that a movement in favor of adopting the Moffett register had been partially organized when it was discovered that there was no certain authority in the charter for imposing such a tax and that nothing could be done until the legislature had met and had granted the necessary authority. The power of the city to tax, is made very specific and it cannot overstep these bounds. If it were not for the constitutional objection, our informant expressed no doubt as to the fact that the measure would have been adopted. As it is, he thinks it is merely laid over till the legislature meets.

The bar keepers differ widely in their opinions of the benefit of "bell punch." One favored the introduction of the Moffet register on the ground that the novelty of the thing would increase the amount of drinking. Another thinks that if the city adopted the bell punch system of taxation a great many would drink through patriotism, because they would increase the revenue of the city by so doing. Another opposed it on the ground that he did not think that now, that the city had got into down through rascality, that the bar-keepers ought to be taxed extra to pay it off. He claimed that the retail whisky sellers paid $30,000 annually into the city treasury for the privilege of furnishing the means for their fellow men to make a beast of himself, and he thought that was enough. Another favored it on the ground that it would give the bar-keeper a good excuse to refuse to give away drinks or credit doubtful customers.

Another opposed it on account of the publicity that it would give to drinking. He claimed that the clang of the bell-punch would attract the notice of every passer-by to note every man going in or coming out of a saloon and it would drive the timid customer from the bar counter to a private bottle at a drug store or at home.

Another thought when it became known how much whiskey was drank the Good Templars would be felt called on to make an additional effort to stop its sale and another temperance crusade would be inaugurated.

COMING IN.

The Continued Growth of Our City.

It is now almost impossible to walk in any quarter of the city without seeing evidences of the growth and prosperity that continues to bless our community. New residences are rising in every ward, and almost on every street, and we are pleased to see that most of them are

WELL BUILT,

and fitted to become permanent ornaments to the architecture of the city. The increase in buildings of course indicates an increase in population, and it is also proven by other evidences scarcely less doubtful. Nearly every week we see in our exchanges notices of persons or whole families who leave their old homes to seek new ones in our city. Yesterday the afternoon trains brought in two large families who will permanently reside with us. Nearly all the residences in the city are now occupied, and there is a

BRISK DEMAND

for good houses on the renting lists of our real estate agents. Such evidences of growth are cheering, especially since we are aware that most of the population we are now gaining is of that solid kind which is a permanent blessing to any city. We are getting good merchants, capitalists, professional men of fine talents, and not roving bummers who beat their way as long as they can in one city and then flee away to victimize another.

The Amphion Quintette.

The gentlemen who organized the "Amphion Quintette" a few evenings ago have concluded to be hereafter known as the "Amphion Quintette," of Atlanta, with Prof. Augustus Schultze as the director of music. With Prof. Schultze, who is acknowledged the finest musician in the south, and such voices as Messrs. McCrystal, Warren, Blois and Wilson Atlanta may, in the near future, expect to hear such music from the Quintette as will be second to no other club in America. If the organization is made permanent we predict that the Amphion Quintette will become famous throughout the country.

Lecture by Prof. Little.

Yesterday Professor Little, state geologist, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture before the young ladies and boys of the high schools on the subject of geology. He was heard with profound attention throughout. His lecture while it conveyed many practical lessons, was so lightened with pleasant illustrations, as to impress his hearers quite favorably. The professor now delivers regular lectures at the state university, and his character as a professor there adds much to the value of the curriculum. The geological office is in the hands of an able and experienced man.

Liberal and Scientific Association.

The meetings of the Liberal and Scientific association are finely attended every Tuesday night. The exercises are always pleasant and interesting. The intention of the society is to furnish some fine lectures for the summer season, so as to entertain all members and visitors in the best manner possible.

Judge Hopkins has agreed to deliver at an early date a lecture on the Irish nation, which will be well worth hearing. He has the humor and capacity to handle the subject well.

—The plat of ground in the rear of the Republic block was up for sale a few days ago, divided into lots of 25 x 100. One lot was sold, and the remainder withdrawn from the market.

THE LIBERIAN BUBBLE.

An Attempt to Decoy Georgia Negroes Back to Africa.

We learn that an attempt is being made to form

A NEGRO COLONY FOR LIBERIA

in this city. The movement is made under the general supervision of Mr. J. Milton Turner, although it is under other hands here. It is proposed to induce negroes to go to Charleston and from thence to sail for Liberia, where, it is represented a gorgeous fortune awaits every immigrant. The most glowing accounts are given of the fertility and resource of this flower-land, which is claimed to excel Florida.

We do not hesitate to expose this miserable fraud. It is certain disaster for any negro to go to Liberia. The present consul there, a colored man himself, has written a card which has been widely published, in which he warns his colored friends against coming to Africa. He says Liberia is a failure. Along the coast it is sterile and sickly—affording no sustenance and promising almost certain death to any one who tries it. The interior, he grants, is healthier and more fertile, but it is full of inhospitable and hostile warlike tribes, who beat the plague for wiping out strange darkeys. The consul says that the suffering that already exists from the immigrants who have been carried over is sickening. The coast is full of starving plague-stricken negroes, and in many cases the parents of young children have died and left their picaninnies in a helpless and pitiable state.

As the consul resident would of course be glad to see his port filled with American negroes, if they could live there under any sort of prosperity, it may be taken for granted that his advice is candid, and is forced from the real circumstances of the case.

We trust that the Atlanta darkeys will not be inveigled into this miserable pitfall. Georgia is the best place for them.

AFTER THE CROOKED.

Marshal Fitzsimons and His Deputies.

The present session of the United States circuit and district courts, will show how finely the United States Marshal's office is working under its present

ABLE MANAGEMENT.

Marshal Fitzsimons has the office in perfect discipline, and in performing its varied and difficult duties, is assisted by deputies of special fitness for the places they are chosen to fill.

The marshal proposes no compromise with the law breakers. He is pushing them to the wall in all quarters, and almost every day a new lot of revenue prisoners are brought in. It is a remarkable fact that many of these men are old offenders against the law, and have appeared more than once before the United States courts. It appears that they have

A PERFECT MANIA

for making crooked whiskey, and it will require many a bitter experience to rid them of this fault. The old complaint that the law is not known is now about played out, for there is no section of Georgia into which the the revenue officer has not penetrated, and where the laws against illicit distilling are not known. With such efficient and just management of the marshal's office there will be a strict execution of the law in all particulars. Those who insist on violating it must bear the consequences of their acts. Marshal Fitzsimons has a full list of all the registered distilleries in the state with such accurate information of their whereabouts that any new comer is readily discovered. The fellow who wants to try illicit distilling had better go out of Georgia.

International Sunday School Convention.

The committee of arrangements for the International Sunday school convention met yesterday at 4 p. m. in the office of the chairman, A H Colquitt. The secretary reported that the committee on transportation had secured half fare rates for delegates on all the railroads in Georgia and the south, and the following round trip rates. Boston, $41.25; New York, $36.25; Philadelphia, $32.75. Chicago, $33.05; St. Louis, $34.95; Indianapolis, $35.30; Cincinnati $344.3; Nashville, $17.35. The first Baptist church has been selected for the holding of the convention, and will be decorated with flowers. The convention will be in session three days, April 17, 18 and 19. Between four and five hundred delegates are expected.

J. C. Kimball, from the sub-committee, reported he had secured a room in the Kimball house for the reception of delegates on their arrival.

A partial report was made by the committee on securing homes. It was resolved that the following members if the committee be requested to canvass the wards assigned them in securing homes for delegates.

First ward, J C Pendleton, J G Thrower, J N Dunn, S M Inman.

Second ward. G T Dodd, E P Chamberlin, W A Haygood, W R Brown, O H Jones, H A Fuller.

Third ward. S D McConnell, D A Beatie E Y Clark.

Fourth ward. C K Madd ox, Dr S Hape, T L Langston, W M Lowry

Fifth ward. J W English, J C Kimball, J H James, S F Barrett, C D Montgomery.

The convention will be in session three days. Our citizens are urged to meet the committee in their usual liberal spirit. The reputation of Atlanta must be maintained. Let each citizen co-operate with the committee.

A. H. COLQUITT,
Chairman Com.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., March 7, 1877.

List of Circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Southwestern Circuit	15	Cherokee Circuit	6
Pataula Circuit	6	Augusta Circuit	6
Chattahoochee Circuit	13	Middle Circuit	3
Macon Circuit	5	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Flint Circuit	16	Eastern Circuit	16
Coweta Circuit	8	Brunswick Circuit	1
Rome Circuit	8		

ALBANY CIRCUIT

No. 15. Dismissed.

No. 17. Jones & Wight. Motion, from Mitchell. Argued. Davis & Lyon, by brief, for plaintiff in error. B B Bower, by brief, contra.

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 13. Griffin vs English, sheriff, et al. Injunction, from Green. Argued. E C Kinnebrew for plaintiff in error. Columbus Heard contra.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 15 Lewis vs Lodwys. Injunction, from Macon. Argued. T P Loyd, Z D Harrison for plaintiffs in error. No appearance contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Loyd, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

City Court of Atlanta.

JUDGE R. H. CLARKE, PRESIDING.

This court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, and transacted the following business;

Case of The State vs. Tumpy Shaw and Mary Harris, accusation of larceny from the house. Charged with stealing four fine albums from Hitchcock & Walden's book store. Plead not guilty. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5, with the costs of court, each, and in default to serve six months on the public works.

The greater part of the day was spent hearing motions for new trials and arrest of judgment.

The jury for next week was drawn and the summons issued commanding their presence.

Court adjourned to meet on Monday morning next, when the criminal docket will be continued.

Another Enterprise.

We had a pleasant call last evening from Messrs Behrens, Meinke & Harders, of Chicago. These gentlemen had decided to come south and start a stereotype and electrotype foundry. They have been in correspondence with parties in Georgia, but finally determined to come south, to visit Atlanta, and decide for themselves. They arrived in our city several days ago, and after a careful and thorough examination of the field, have secured an office over Elsas, May & Co's., and will not only have their machinery here in a few days, but will soon have their foundry at work. After they are fully established, engraving will be added to their business.

These gentlemen have been connected with the extensive firm of Messrs A Zeese & Co; have experience, and a practical knowledge of the business they will embark in; and we wish them the success which doubtless awaits them.

No Appointment Yet

Up to the present writing there has been no appointment made of an administrator of the estate of Col. Tom Alexander. In the court of ordinary of Fulton county, before Judge Daniel Pittman, the petition of Mr. B. H. Broomhead to be appointed administrator of the estate has been heard. It was thought that an appointment would have been made on yesterday, but none was, and the matter is still unsettled. The petition was taken into consideration again to-day, and it is probable that an administrator will be appointed to look after the estate.

Arrested for Forgery.

Yesterday afternoon, Policemen Aldridge and Penn, arrested Charles McKelver, colored, charged with forgery. It seems that a few days since, Charley desiring a new suit of clothes, wrote an order for them upon the store of A. O. M. Gay, on Peachtree street, and signed the name of Mr John Silvey to the order. Upon presenting the order for the clothes, it was promptly filled, and Charles went on his way rejoicing until yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested by the police near Taylors Hill. He will be interviewed by a magistrate to-day, and undoubtedly be bound over. The clothes valued at fifteen dollars, have been recovered.

Charles is an old hand at the business, and has been in the chain gang twice for this same offence. He has also served a considerable portion of his leisure time in the county chain gang for offenses of various kinds.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

Mr. William P. Ward, a son-in-law of Judge Erskine, has been appointed clerk of the United States district court for the southern district of Georgia, and it seems to be understood that the same gentleman will be appointed clerk of the circuit court by Judge Wood, who is now absent from the state. A nephew of Judge Wood, Mr. Warner, is deputy clerk of the United States district court.

We learn that there were a number of candidates for this position, among them gentlemen of high character and qualifications, endorsed by the bar of the state.

A Smash Up

Yesterday, a horse harnessed to a buggy while standing in the stables of Mr. O. H Jones, became frightened from some cause and dashed out of the door, colliding with a buggy in the street in which two gentlemen were riding. The buggy was capsized and the occupants thrown, to the ground, neither of them receiving any injuries however. The buggies were a little damaged by their coming together so abruptly. The horses were injured

A Correction.

Mr. Charles Phinizy, of Augusta, informs us that he is not the owner of the trotting horse "White Cloud," as was stated stated in our issue yesterday. He says he has not come here to bet on any horse race or to put up any purse. The trotter alluded to is owned by Mr. J. W. Bradley, and it is not probable that a race between "White Cloud" and "Scott Thomas" will take place next Saturday.

Mr. Snoles has commenced work on his new directory. This gentleman issued a very reliable book in Atlanta last year, and with his corps of gentlemanly assistants, the new work will, be are assured, be an improvements in a great many respects on the former issue. We hope all citizens will render this arduous work cordial assistance when called on. It will be published in the latter part of April.

MATTERS OF NOTE.

—The meeting of the Irving club tonight at the residence of Mr. Noah Fowler, Peachtree street, will be the occasion of rare enjoyment.

—The centennial of the birth of Robert Emmett was appropriately remembered a few evenings since in this city by a number of his admirers.

—The chicken fighting club of Covington, is not a political organization, but only a little social club founded by the sportive boys of that progressive little city.

—A petition is in circulation asking for the signatures of the residents of this city who favor the Texas and Pacific railroad enterprise

—There are at least twenty-five more fine double teams owned by our citizens this year than any previous year in Atlanta since the war.

—The female with the fortune-telling canary birds, has formed a combination with the Italian Beano band. This troupe will "play" out in a few days.

—Before the United States commissioners yesterday the case of Wash. Miklen, charged with selling liquor without license, was heard. The defendant was adjudged not guilty, and was discharged from custody.

—Shipments of cotton to northern cities from Atlanta, still continue to be very large. Yesterday in the vicinity of the various warehouses any quantity of the staple could be seen, being marked and prepared for shipment

—A white man by the name of Ward has been buying eggs and chickens with Brunswick and Albany railroad money and selling them for greenbacks. His profit in the transaction gives him neat but not handsome quarters in Fulton county jail.

—The ladies and gentlemen appointed at last meeting of the Benevolent Home association to devise means to raise funds to purchase or build a home, are earnestly requested to meet to-day at 4 o'clock, P M, at the residence of Professor Wm. Henry Peck, No. 173 Peachtree street.

POLICE POINTS.

—Where are all the chicken thieves?

—The honorable police commissioners will meet next Monday night.

—Two drunken men had a slight fracas last night. No harm done.

—The boys cannot imitate the new patent police whistle.

—W. A. Ward was yesterday arrested on charge of cheating and swindling.

—Chief Thomas was one of the most efficient colonels in "the late unpleasantness."

—Willis King wears a blue cravat when he goes on his heat Sunday morning.

—Some of the boys complain of the amount of street tax they are compelled to pay.

—Tramps are always cordially received at the station house and put at once to work.

—Recorder's court yesterday was quite interesting, though its results in finances were small.

CAPITOL NOTES.

—Treasurer Renfro manages his office as by clock work.

—Col. Barnett seems to be a fixture in the state government.

—The repairs at the capital are progressing finely.

—The New York Herald says: "Governor Colquitt of Georgia is a handsome man. He pushes his hair back as Calhoun did."

—Everything about the comptroller's office is moving on with beautiful smoothness.

—School commissioner Orr, is enthusiastic in favor of the proposed law to sell lands for the benefit of the public schools of the various states.

A Frightful Famine.

From the New York Times.

Four provinces in northern China, containing a population of more than seventy millions, are now devastated by the most terrible famine ever known in the world. These provinces are, Lhihly, Shansi, Honan and Shens. They lie contiguous to the Yellow river, or Hoang Ho. Portions of each of these are exempt from the destitution which generally prevails. The most afflicted province is Shansi, in which, at last accounts three or four millions of people were wholly dependent upon the imperial government for their daily food. Accounts from this and other of the stricken provinces are simply appalling. People die by hundreds of thousands. Everything edible has disappeared from the face of the earth; even the green twigs, grass, wild herbs, and the bark of trees have been eaten. Insects, vermin, and wild animals have been devoured. As a last resort the miserable people have taken to eating earth, this being the only material capable of being swallowed which is left them. There is no business, no work, and no traffic to keep money in circulation, and the population prey upon each other. Men sell their wives, parents and children into slavery in order to get a little money to take them out of the famine-stricken region. Thousands die daily and the face of nature seems accursed.

The cause of this extraordinary famine is a continual failure of the crops. The general characteristic of that portion of China is that of a high tableland. Dense forests never covered the plateau or the mountains, though the southern provinces were tolerably well wooded. But, until of late years, there was enough wood growing on the hillsides to detain the passing rain-clouds which were precipitated upon the plains below. Gradually this vegetation has been cut down, and the whole surface of the country is absolutely denuded of trees and shrubbery. The inevitable result of this stripping of the earth's surface has been a total cessation of rain-fall. This is now the third season of drought. The crops are usually gathered in May and June. Three times it has come to pass that there have been no crops to gather

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It does not seem possible that even moderate harvests will ever return to these provinces until the earth, as modified by human action, shall again be clothed with forests and thickets. It has been suggested that millions of the teeming population of the four provinces will emigrate to other countries, and that a great migration, the like of which has never been seen, will take place. This is not likely to happen. The Mongolians of the present day are not a migratory people. They are fatalistic careless of life, and more disposed to starve in sullen despair than to travel far for better sustenance. Of the ten millions or more now absolutely starving to death, very few have the means to carry them out of their own neighborhood. As it is, the roads leading south and west are crowded with beggars, and these die unaided by the wayside.

Contesting Her Father's $800,000 Will.

From the New York Sun.

George P. Gordon, the printing press inventor, who died on January 27 last in Norfolk, Va., while on a visit there, left about $800,000 in property to his relatives, giving one hundred thousand outright to his wife. Lenore M. Gordon, of 155 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, has an interest in the residue of the estate after other bequests are paid, and one hundred thousand to be held in trust for his daughter, Mary Agnes Gordon, who is the stepdaughter of the widow. Miss Gordon waived citation at first, but on consulting her lawyer she withdrew her consent, and decided to contest the will. The grounds of her objection to the will are that her father was not competent to make a will, that the paper offered as his will was not executed and attested in a proper manner, that its execution was obtained by imposition and coercion upon George P. Gordon by Lenore M. Gordon, his wife, and that he was under the influence, duress, and restraint of his wife.

Mr. Gordon owned 6,000 acres of land near Norfolk, Va., on which there are large mills, and he also owned the opera house in Rahway, N. J.

Mr. Bryant's Aversions.

William Cullen Bryant has for use in the office of the New York Evening Post a list of words called the index expurgatorius. These are the prohibited words:

Bogus.
Debut.
Donate and donation.
Employee.
"Esq."
"Hon."
In our midst.
Ignore.
Jeopard.
Lengthy.
Loafer.
Measurable, for "in a measure."
Ovation.
Obituary, "for death."
Parties, for "persons."
Progressing.
Quite prefixed to "good," "large," etc.
Reliable, for "trustworthy."
Rowdies.
Roughs.
Talented.
The deceased.
Vicinity, for "neighborhood."
Wall street slang generally: "bulls, bears, long, short, flat, corner, tight," etc.

—President Hayes has been informed of the kidnapping of colored citizens of Florida by men from Cuba, and of their enslavement on the island. Judge Leonard, the republican member of congress from Louisiana, has been sent by the president to Havana, with letters to the captain general, from the president and from Senor Mantilla, the Spanish minister. It is not doubted that the captain general will afford him every facility, besides mading peraonal investigations in the same direction.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., March 7.

R N Miers, Tenn; R J Larcombe Savannah; J B Johnson, August; W B Thomas, Athens; W S Larendon, city; W B Guerry, Americus; T P Lloyd, Ga; W A Hawkins, Americus; Miss Annie S Hawkins, B P Hollis A M McAfee, Cobb county; W J Carrow, N Y; W H H Lane, J Rider Baltimore; H M Smith, Mass; C R Westfield, Ky; Dr N Howard, F L Johnston, St Louis; Jas Karin, Louisville; J S Nichols Marietta; C A Wilson, Phila; Wm Underwood and wife, Miss R B Freeman, Louisville; J C Russell Greenville; Albert Howell, City; B Hough, Va; A L Clapp, Ala; J A Brown, Savannah; C M Vail, N Y; H E Davison III; W M Shephard, Va; Miss Maxwell, Ohio; Wm Goithmen, Lexington; R S Spalding, Fred D Bush.

Kimball House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, March 7.

W. R. Harlett, Baltimore; P. P. Wiseman, Philadelphia; W M Brown, Chas Phinizee, Athens; Benjamin Kimball, Charlotte, N C; H Kidder, Mrs Kidder, Marquette, Mich; L H Hall, Ga; J W Anderson, Covington, Ga; G E Thurston, Theo Newcombe, New York; Gen E P Alexander, Montgomery; W B Beny, Newman; Jno Carson, Nashville; H K Bryson, Fayetteville, Tenn; R A Alston, Kirkwood; W H Holman, Bowling Green, Ky; Ben Richards, A P Wooten, Louisville; J E Stalling, A P Jordan, Senoia. Chas J Foster, Newport, Tenn; Abram J Child's Selman; Osgar E Carter, John Wilkinson, Monroe; A F Ahland, N Y; C H Phinazee, Augusta; Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago; C R High, Mich; B E Stokes, M S Stokes, E P Morris, Philadelphia; J B Y Warner, Greensboro; Miss Francher, Miss Washburne, N Y; Miss Powell, Syracuse, N Y; William L Jenks, Owen Peters.

Cottage Pudding.

One cupful sugar, one cup sweet milk, three and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, two tablespoonfuls of butter. Steam one and a half to two hours.

Dispatch to John Ryan.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1878

John Ryan, Atlanta, Ga:

I have purchased for you at Importers' Sale of Townsend, Mentant & Co., one hundred and twenty-five pieces of Carpets, Crossley's & Bright's English Tapestry, Body Brussels, and various other kinds. Biggest bargains you ever had. Attend to the payment at once.

115 mar8...d2t CHRISTOPHER GRAY.

Copartnership.

We have this day admitted Jacob Eiseman as a partner in the Atlanta branch of our business. The firm to be known under the firm name of Eiseman Brothers as heretofore.

Jacob Eiseman will be the resident managing partner. Thanking the public for past favors and hoping to receive their patronage in the future, we remain respectfully,

EISEMAN BROTHERS.

Atlanta, Ga., March 4th, 1878.
118 mar8 d3t

MERCHANTS, you can avoid BREAKAGE, FREIGHT and INSURANCE, by buying Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chimnies and Show Cases from McBRIDE & CO.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING IN

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

Dress Goods and Silks.

Derby Suitings 10c, Marie Antoinette Suitings 10c
Elizabeth Suitings 10c, Highland Plaids 12½c,
D'Lamamore Silk Stripes 20c,
Queen Victoria Pure Mohairs 18c,
French Buntings 25c,
Fancies 25c,
Arabian Mohair 20c,
Black Silk, A "Laborere 60c,
Black Gros Grain Silk, F. & Co, 95c, worth $1 25
" " " Lyons $1 00 worth 1 50
" " " " 1 25, " 1 75
" " " " 1 85, " 2 00
" " " " 1 50, " 2 25
" " " " 2 00, " 2 50
" " " Satin Finish Silk, $2 50, worth $3 00,
" " " Satin Finish Silk $3 00, worth $4 00,
Colored Silks $1 00 and $1 25, worth $1 50 and $2.

In the above SILKS we guarantee a saving of from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, as they were bought much below their value

Black Alpaca 19c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 38c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and up to the finest

We draw special attention to our 19c and 50c goods

2000 dozen Kid Gloves at 85c, reduced from $1.

Black Cashmere 27c, 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c and 75c.

All Th se goods are reduced fully 33 per cent below previous prices.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

20 cases Fast Color Prints at 5c
4-4 Bleaching, equally as good as Fruit of the Loom, at 8c.
Wamsutta and New York Mills at 11½c.

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH STRICTEST ATTENTION.
SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

Sheetings, full width 20c.
Sea Island 5c, 6c, 7c and 8c,
Ticking 9c, 10c, 11c, 12½c, 15c, 16c, 18c, 20c, and up to 40c.
All other Domestics at manufacturers prices.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

Just received a large and well selected line Prices lower than in any other house.
Mattings 20c up Big Bargains
Nottingham Lace at prices never heard of before.
2 0 Linen Window Shades in all colors at 75c.
In Linen and White Goods we offer our usual bargains

Notions and Kid Gloves.

Ruffs 15c a dozen.
Silk Ties at 20 and 25c.
Embroidered Collars 5c each.
Children's Hose 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Ladies Silk-clocked Balbriggans at 22c
Ladies Hose 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Ladies Fancy Striped Hose 12½c, 15c and 20c.
Gents' English ½ Hose at 10c
200 dozen Kid Gloves at 85c, reduced from $1.
French Woven Corsets 45c
We draw special attention to our $1 Corsets.
Cheapest Embroideries in town
Ribbons cheaper than ever.
6 inch Sash Ribbon at 10c. All other Ribbons proportionally low.

We are confident that purchasers will save fully from 10 per cent to 50 per cent by giving us a call. Every one is aware that we only buy from importers and Manufacturers for our three houses, and have a resident buyer in New York.

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Dealer in Tobacco and Consumers, Read This!

IN order to close out, as speedily as possible, our retail department, that we may devote our time and attention exclusively to the wholesale trade, we are now offering a full, complete, and carefully selected stock of TOBACCO, CIGARS, MEERSCHAUM GOODS, WOOD PIPES, &c, at COST PRICES FOR CASH. We shall continue to do this for the next thirty days, or until we secure a tenant for the fine store that we now occupy. This is a rare opportunity for merchants and dealers in Atlanta to replenish their stock, and to the consumers no greater inducement could be offered to lay in a liberal supply for home use. We mean what we say, when we state that we shall sell at prices that cannot be competed with, even at wholesale, outside of the tobacco markets of Virginia and North Carolina. We therefore cordially invite all who deal in or use any article in our line to call and examine our goods and prices. We are sure we can satisfy them both as to quality and cost, at the same time, we are free to say that an inspection of goods involves no obligation to purchase, while we are convinced that all who want goods, either in large or small quantities, will be certain to make purchases, when they see the great advantages we offer them. Our stock, for the past two weeks, has been going off rapidly under the extraordinary inducements we offer them, but we have still left a large, varied, and choice assortment, comprising a full line of goods in everything appertaining to a first-class house. Come and see us, and be convinced that you cannot do better, or nearly as well, by going elsewhere.

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